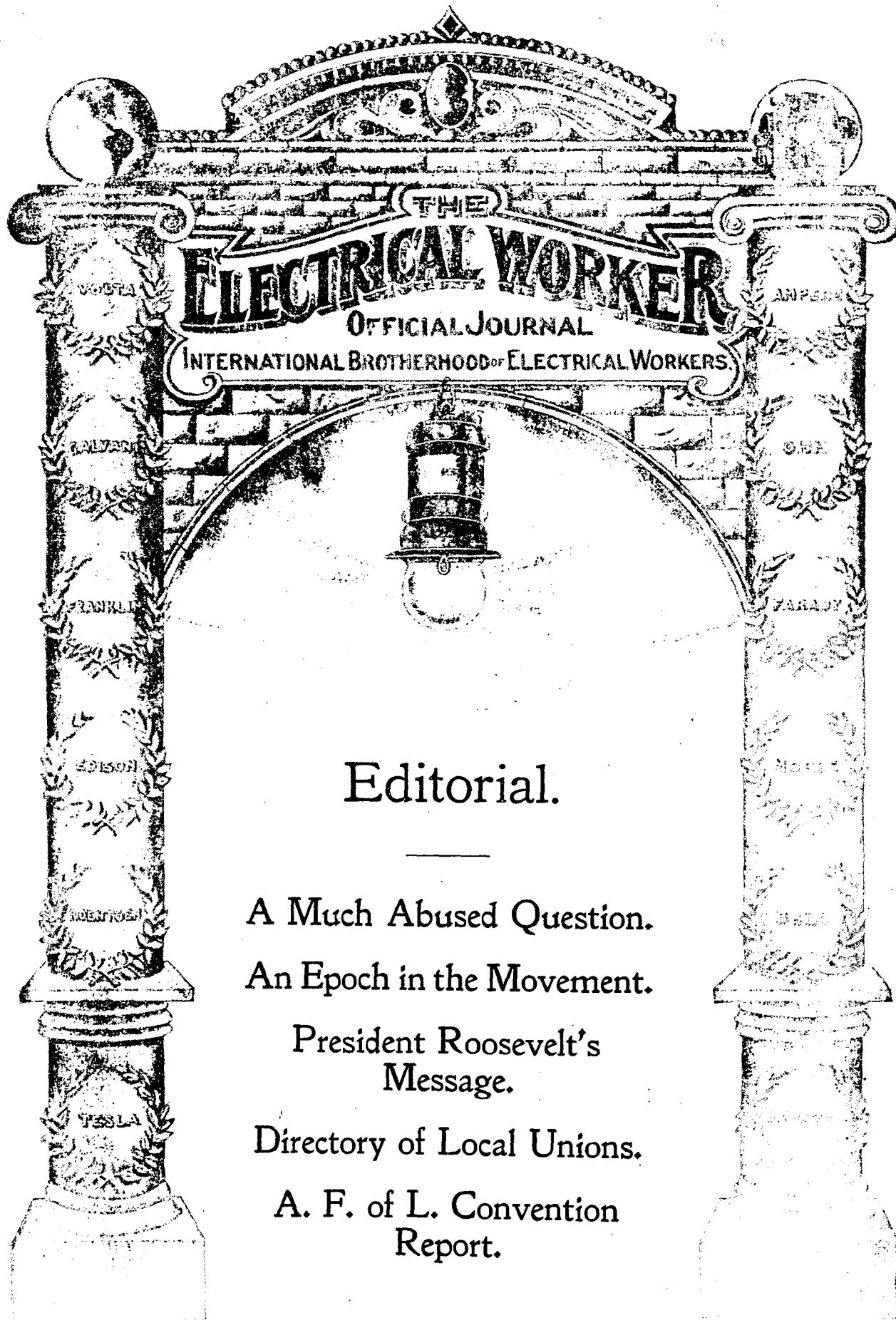


CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 1906



Editorial.

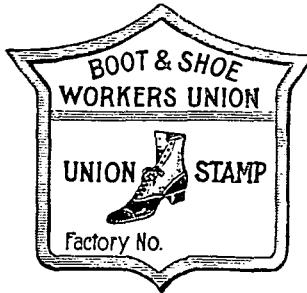
A Much Abused Question.

An Epoch in the Movement.

President Roosevelt's
Message.

Directory of Local Unions.

A. F. of L. Convention
Report.



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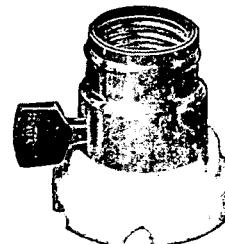
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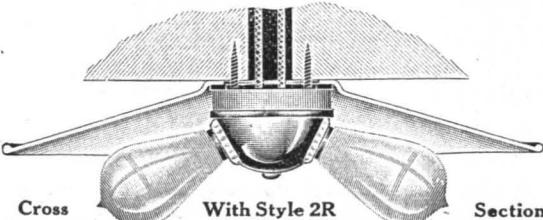
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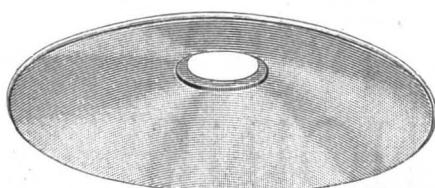
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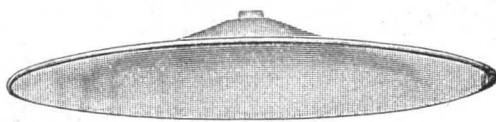
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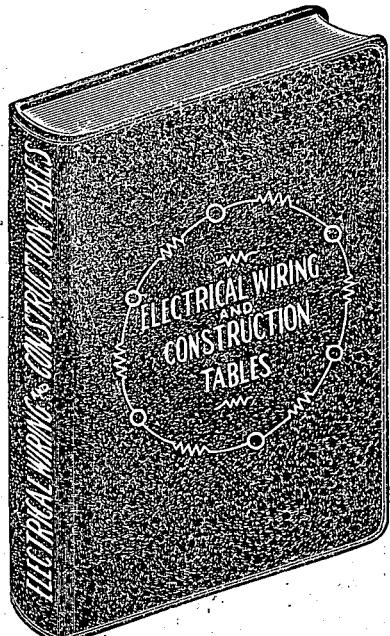
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

General Offices: Pierik Building

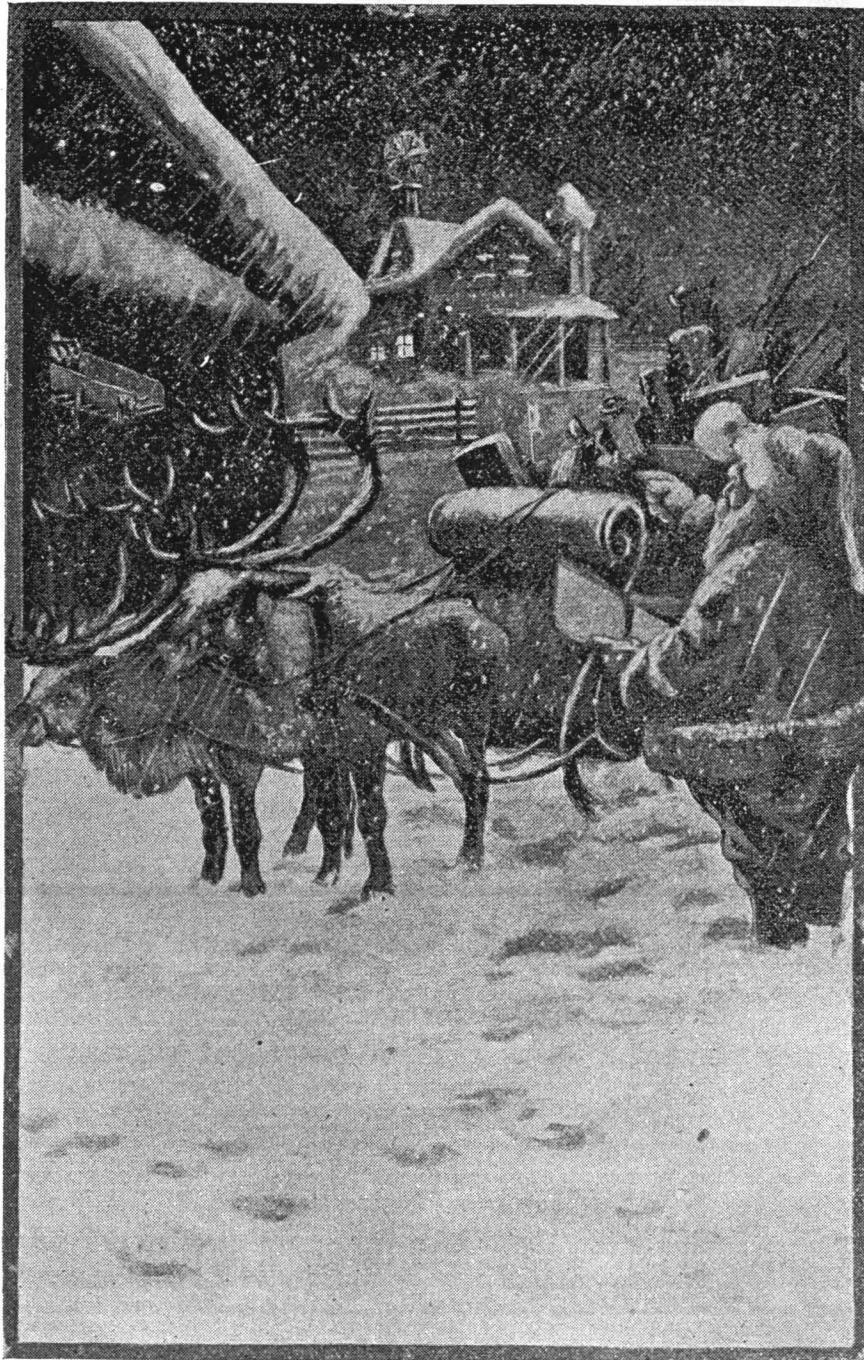
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Pg. 6

DEC VACO

1906



DECEMBER

'At Christmas tide the open hand
Scatters its bounty o'er sea and land,
And none is left to grieve alone,
For love is Heaven and claims its own."

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Entered at the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., According to Act of Congress as Second-Class Matter

Vol. VI. No. 13

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DECEMBER, 1906

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GRAND PRESIDENTS PAGE.

A. F. of L. Convention Report.

TO THE I. B. E. W.

GREETING—In submitting the report of your delegates to the 26th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, it affords me great pleasure to announce that the wise deliberations of this majestic body in convention assembled at Minneapolis, Nov. 12 to 24, marked a new epoch in the advancement of labor's progress; particularly indicated by the willingness of all parties concerned in questions of trade jurisdiction to confer in view of a settlement: Resulting in the restoration of much harmony and benefit to our movement as shown hereafter in my report. Every question was clearly placed before the delegates and handled in a clean cut manner. The decorations of the hall were not as elaborate as is necessary to satisfy the luxury of bankers and employers associations or even political conventions that are so desirous of saving the nation as the others mentioned. The simplicity of the decorative scheme added dignity to the oratory delivered and reports of officers submitted.

I will wager that it would be impossible for any man or set of **Representation.** men to assemble in executive session a body of men who could cope successfully with those three hundred sons of toil, assisted by the grace and dignity of a number of lady delegates, on any question confronting the people of North America at the present time. There were present representatives of 84 national and international unions, 21 state branches, 60 central city organizations, 16 local trades and federal union and 6 fraternal delegates.

President Gomper's report was conceded by all to be the greatest **Pres. Gomper's** and ablest ever delivered **Report.** by him. His interest in

the cause of humanity and his fellow workmen and his thorough acquaintance with all political, economic and social questions is briefly shown in the following extract:

"In several countries the people are confronted with the great problem of an immense number of unemployed workers. In some form or other they are endeavoring to ascertain the cause and to find a means to assuage it. Often in the

history of our own country have our people been confronted with the same problem.

"If we adhere firmly to the policy, establish and maintain it as a fixed principal in the industrial affairs of America, that at any and all hazards we will resist any attempt at wage reductions, we shall establish not only a new economic principle but a new philosophy by which industrial panics and crises will be obliterated, and we shall set an example for the whole world to follow.

"A reduction in wages compells retrenchment in the household economy of the workmen affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles theretofore used and consumed. Then follow reductions in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, of retrenchment in the household economies, of more discharges from employment ensues, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins.

"There is neither economy nor wisdom, judgment nor humanity, in such misconduct and misconception of industrial affairs or duties. And if, perchance, our captains of industry fail to profit by the lessons and experience of the past, then at least the wage earners of America will teach the lesson from which the human family will reap untold blessings.

"It is not presumed that all of labor's contentions and struggles can result in immediate victory; yet none can dispute that every justified battle undertaken by labor has been fraught with advantage, and that particularly every defensive struggle of labor's rights has had a potent influence to check deterioration in the condition of the workers.

"Employers will hesitate long before inaugurating an industrial struggle when they are conscious of the fact that the toiling masses will defend any encroachment upon their standard of life against their being forced back from the position they now occupy in civilization.

DEC 1906

"If labor shall resist all attempts at reduction in wages, some battles may be lost; but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it is clearly understood that it is our firm resolve that we would rather resist and lose than not to resist at all.

"At present we are confronted with no immediate danger or threat that the employers of labor contemplate reductions in wages. There is not now even an excuse for such a course. It, therefore, all the more commends itself to our judgment that during this year of comparative industrial tranquility and more general employment of our people, that we write on our banners, besides the watchwords and slogans which have carried the toilers along the road of progress to victory, that which for ages has been the missing word in our social progress: 'No reduction in wages for American labor; we will resist to the uttermost.'

"Today labor is very generally employed. From the authentic reports received at our office the state of unemployment would indicate that whereas for the year 1905 the unemployed was about 3 per cent, yet from the indications for the present year it will be about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Of course, so long as there is one wage-earner unemployed through no fault of his own, so long is there a great wrong from which he suffers, and just so long will it be the mission of the trade union movement to right it.

"In this world of ours, and especially in our own country, with the wonderful fertility and extent of our land, the magnificent ingenuity of our people, and particularly the tremendous energy and industry of our workers, there should not be any workers who are workless.

"Some have taken umbrage to their souls and loudly proclaimed that they are the cause for the better general conditions of employment of the working people of our country. Without discussing the hypothesis upon which they base these claims, we assert and emphatically reaffirm that whatever improvement in a material, moral, social and political way has come to the toiling masses of America, is due to their own efforts in their more thorough organization, their higher intelligence and their positive determination to aid and stand by each other in the contention and struggles for the common uplift.

"It was but a few years ago when the working people of our country were confronted with a condition similar to that which was previously repeatedly presented to the toilers in similar situations. Had we acquiesced or consented to the policy presented to us by the representatives of the captains of industry, we would have experienced all the poverty, misery and suffering incident to lack of employment, and a constantly decreasing opportunity for employment resultant

from reductions in wages, one following close upon the other.

"It is due to the firm and unequivocal declaration of America's organized workers, and their positive repetition since, that wage reductions will be resisted to the uttermost, that we have averted the usual industrial crisis and emerged from it with greater industrial and commercial activity than ever before.

"In view of the great productive power of our people, the great concentration of industry and development and use of machinery and the propelling power in industry, the thought that always presses home to the toiling masses must inevitably be a reduction of the hours of labor to the establishment of a general enforcement of the normal work day of eight hours.

"There can be neither justification nor excuse in our time for longer deferring the ideal and practical universal work day of eight hours. Neither industry or economy requires a longer work day. As a matter of fact the history of industry demonstrates beyond cavil or doubt that an eight-hour work day brings in its wake greater industrial developments and commercial expansion, a higher and a better manhood, and makes for the social uplift.

"I recommend that a special committee of this convention be created for the purpose of giving its special attention to this subject for the general enforcement of an eight-hour work day."

It is unnecessary for me to state that the report was listened to with strict attention from beginning to end, except when the delegates put forth their appreciation in applause. When he finished he was given an ovation that he will remember for many a day.

The old jurisdiction fight between the Amalgamated Wood and Carpenters, the United Brotherhood of Wood Carpenters was brought to an end by both organizations agreeing to amalgamate. The fight that has existed between the United Brewery Workers, Stationery Engineers, Stationery Firemen and the United Brotherhood of Teamsters was again before the convention. The following decision was rendered by the Grievance Committee thereon and adopted by the convention:

1. All brewery employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.
2. Hereafter the United Brewery Work-

men's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act conjointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City Central and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

6. Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision.

The jurisdiction fight that has existed between the United Association of Plumbers and the Steam International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., was again prominently present

at this convention, although in different form than at previous conventions. During the past year the Executive Council of the Federation, acting in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Pittsburgh convention, granted the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., a charter, and the representatives of the United Association of Plumbers, etc., demanded that said charter be revoked on the premises that it was in conflict with the United Association of Plumbers' jurisdiction, and, further, for the reason that it was granted unconstitutionally. The Grievance Committee rendered the following decision thereon, which was concurred in by the the convention on a division vote of 150 to 40:

"Your committee after hearing the statements of the representatives of the Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Executive Council, and recognizing that the action of the Pittsburgh convention was the supreme authority of the American Federation of Labor, and recommended to the Executive Council to grant a charter to the Steam Fitters.

"The Grievance Committee, under the circumstances, endorses the action of the Executive Council in granting a charter to the Steam Fitters."

An alliance was formed between the American Federation of Farmers' Labor and the National Union. Union of American Society of Equity (Farmers). The following resolution was agreed on by a committee representing both organizations and concurred in by the convention:

Resolved, That we call upon the wage workers still outside the folds of our union to affiliate therewith, and we urge the unaffiliated farmers to cast their lot with the farmers' organization, in order to promote the mutual interests of both; and

Resolved, That we recommend to our members everywhere to demand the products of the farm, garden and orchard, that bear the label of the farmers' organization, as the farmers have assured us they will do by products bearing the labels of our trade unions; and

Resolved, In order to carry into effect this mutual understanding that our local unions and city central bodies when called upon by the representatives of the farmers' organization, appoint committees to co-operate with them in the effort to promote the demand for union labeled products, and that a fraternal interchange of delegates be continued between the trade unions and the farmers' organization, both at national and state conventions.

Respectfully submitted,
Federation Committee:

D. A. Hayes, John A. Vohl, John T. Smith, Chas. Lavin, A. W. McCalum, John B. Lennon, A. J. Kugler, D. A. Bruton, E. H. Basenberg.

Farmers' Committee:

M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. John F. Tuohy, St. Louis, Mo.; N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.; P. L. Schritsmier, Bloomer, Wis.; Thos. Emmerton, Bloomer, Wis.; C. O. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.; T. S. Morrell, Cedar, Minn.; W. J. Mathews, Colfax, Wis.

There were over 150 resolutions of more or less interest acted on by I. B. E. W. the convention. Each Delegates' representative of the Brotherhood Committees. hood was honored by appointment on committee as follows: Bro. Fay on the Building Trades Committee, Bro. Kennedy on the Committee on Education and yours truly on the Grievance Committee.

During the progress of the convention your representatives conferred with the representatives of the International Engineers, Association of Steam Engineers, the Metal Polishers, Buffers, etc., the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers, the United Association of Plumbers, etc., and the

40 1906

International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés.

The following agreement was entered into with the representatives of the latter organization with I. T. S. E. speaks for itself. If both organizations adhere to it, it will be of mutual benefit.

"Agreement entered into this 22d day of November, 1906, by and between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés, for the purpose of eliminating any and all difference that exist between both organizations, or between any and all local branches of both organizations over jurisdiction of work.

"1st. That electricians of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés shall do all electrical work necessary for the production of shows in all amusement places, and maintenance work necessary to keep house, plant or place of amusement in operation.

"2d. Whenever the electricians of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés require extra men to operate electro calcium lamps, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers must be employed to operate same.

"3rd. That all electricians admitted to membership in the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés shall be members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and in good standing and shall be compelled to retain such membership. This not to include regularly registered electrical apprentices of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés, and who has served three years.

"4th. That all new work and general repair work and alterations during the closed season in front of the stage shall be done by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and all general repair work on the stage to be done by members of both unions under the supervision of the electrician of that theatre.

"5th. Whenever any member of a local of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés who does construction work properly belonging to the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who does such, or who refuses to cease said work upon demand, or to become a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it shall be mandatory on the part of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés to fine such member \$10 for the first offense and suspension for the second offense.

"6th. That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall in no case interfere with the rules laid down to govern the men referred to above, or the wage scale set for them by the Interna-

tional Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés or the punishment of any of them for the violation of any of the working rules or by-laws.

"7th. There shall be a meeting held once a year between the Executive Board of each Local Branch for the purpose of taking up and settling all grievances that may arise in the interim.

"8th. Should any strike or lock-out be ordered by or against the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés the management of same shall be left entirely in the hands of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés, and all possible, moral and financial aid shall be rendered by the Local Branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to bring it to a successful end.

"This agreement subject to the ratification of the coming Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés.

LEE M. HART,
General Sec.-Treas., I. A. of T. S. E.

F. J. McNULTY,
Grand President, I. B. of E. W.
Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 23, 1906."

We are pleased to report that the United Association of Plumbers, Conduit Etc., have expunged from Question. its constitution at the Toronto convention all claims relative to the installation of electrical conduit, in accordance with the agreement we made at the Pittsburg convention with its representatives.

The executive council instructed Secretary Morrison to notify the Steel Workers Amalgamated Association I. B. E. W. of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers not to infringe on our jurisdiction of work, and not to admit electrical workers to membership and to release those electrical workers in their local branch in Granite City, Illinois.

We came to no agreement with the other organizations referred to as yet.

Your representatives introduced the following resolutions.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegates Frank J. McNulty: S. J. Fay and Telephone and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Common Car-Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, It is the intention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to endeavor to have the telephone and telegraph companies declared common carriers and brought under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to render all assistance possible to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to have such a law enacted.

This resolution was concurred in by the committee and convention. It is our in-

tention to have a bill drawn up accordingly and introduced in the sixtieth congress by one of the labor members.

Resolution No. 149 —

A. F. of L. By delegates Frank J. Assessment to McNulty, S. J. Fay and Fight Bell Co. W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The American Telephone and Telegraph Company (bell system), with its ramifications extending throughout the United States, does persistently discriminate against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is at present involved in difficulty with said corporation in twenty-five states in defense of the right to form and maintain an organization; and

WHEREAS, The present strife is apt to extend to all states and territories in the near future; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled does hereby endorse the position assumed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the aforesaid company in defense of the principle of organized labor and all affiliated organizations be requested to render the Electrical Workers all possible aid in this struggle, and, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be empowered to levy an assessment on all affiliated unions, if necessary, as provided for in the Constitution, to prevent this gigantic corporation from defeating the Electrical Workers through lack of funds.

This resolution was referred to the Executive Council which instructed President Gompers to at once make arrangements to meet President Fish relative to the difficulties now existing between the Bell Telephone Companies and our Brotherhood in various parts of the country.

The following Economic Program was adopted by the convention; it should be read carefully by every member as it contains much food for thought.

The aims, desires and aspirations of trade unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family and in the pursuit or accomplishment of which we cheerfully accept and, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given our movement by all forces which stand for the betterment of mankind. In this position we are in close relationship to other reform bodies and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniably right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. As trade unionists we stand for greater liberty, and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole human family, and

especially more bright and enjoyable to men and women bread-winners of North America, whom we directly and indirectly represent.

We unhesitatingly announce that the trade union movement herein represented is the most practical, safe and legitimate channel through which the working men and women of North America should continue not only to seek redress for their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will place labor in full possession of its inherent rights.

We declare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding motive, and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an injustice to correct. Our meetings, local, national and international, are now and always have been, free to the discussion of any legitimate economic or political question, but, on the other hand, are as equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious dissensions, or race prejudices, and as success has followed these meritorious conclusions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind, to do other than strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement, with the least degree of danger.

In furtherance of our claim, namely that our principles comprise the fullest and highest scope of human activity, and from time to time will be enhanced and advanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, we recommend the following as a partial statement at this time of the economic demands of the American Federation of Labor:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text-books, and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on all public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all large cities.
16. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
17. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathroom and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments, used for habitation.
18. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government. With such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

I am sorry that lack of space prevents our publishing President Secure Gomper's report in full, Convention also the Executive Coun-Proceedings. cil's and Fraternal Delegates' reports. The complete proceedings can be purchased from Secretary Frank Morrison, 425 G. street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the nominal sum of 25 cents per copy. Procure a copy, it is well worth the money.

Respectfully submitted,
F. J. McNULTY,
For delegates.

The labor movement is in politics to stay, at least to the extent of helping our friends and opposing our enemies.

Christmas comes but once a year. It brings with it both joys and sorrows. Those of us that can help to make the coming Christmas a merry one for the widows and orphans of our deceased members should not fail to do so.

Should Congress enact an income tax, per the president's message, that will stand the test of our esteemed Supreme Court, no protests will be filed by electrical workers even though the Bell Telephone Company and a few other electrical employing corporations should decide to

pay us a just wage. We will gladly pay our sassesments.

A man without the moral courage to practice what he preaches should not find fault with any other man for failure to do likewise.

The A. F. of L. has added to its economic program the nationalization of the telegraph and telephone.

The Executive Board has instructed the G. O. to submit for a vote of the members the question of affiliation with the National Structural Building Trades Alliance.

We are figuring on a plan whereby all of our members that wish can become insured for one thousand dollars for a nominal cost. We believe we can do it for less than fifteen dollars a year per member.

A consistent trades unionist does more to abolish the sweat-shop system than the preacher of the gospel that poses as our friend and purchases non-union wearing apparel and smokes "scab-made" cigars and tobacco.

In the event of all members of our Brotherhood and their non-union friends employed by the various Bell Telephone Companies deciding to take a vacation of ten days, stopping work at the same time, just as a protest against the treatment they receive therefrom, there would be a dividend famine for the stockholders thereof for a few years to come.

What Our Organizers Are Doing.

A. W. McIntyre is at Hartford, Conn.

E. G. Smith is at Milwaukee, Wis.

Wm. D. McSorley is at Vickshurg, Miss.

E. A. Drury is at Welland, Ontario, Canada.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Some years ago a friend of the writer was the business agent of one of the most progressive local unions of our Brotherhood. He was also one of the representatives of that local union to the Building Trades Council in the city in which his local was situated.

There was a local of colored laborers existing therein that was not affiliated with the Council, so this friend was ap-

pointed on a commiitee to attend a meeting of the Laborers' Union and urge that it become part of the Council at once.

On the night the local in question met the committee arrived at the hall rather early, and was agreeably surprised to find the colored brothers standing about the doorway in large numbers; when the committee reached the hall the chairs were nearly all occupied, and five minutes

after the gavel fell calling the meeting to order there was not a vacant chair to be found, in fact it was necessary for a large number to stand up throughout the session. The committee was given the privilege of the floor, and explained its mission in as few words as possible and by motion action thereon was deferred until they departed.

My friend was anxious to learn the cause of the large attendance, and inquired of the chairman, if such large meetings were not few and far between. He was informed to the contrary. "No indeed, sir," was the chairman's reply, "we have large meetings always, fully as large as this one." "How do you succeed in getting the members to turn out in such large numbers," he asked, informing him at the same time that he intended to introduce the scheme in the Local Union

to which he belonged, if possible. "Well, it is just this way," he ejaculated. "You see, before we ever organized, three years ago, our wages were \$1.25 per day and worked ten hours each day for that amount." "Now, Mr. Mack, you know that a negro is extremely fond of chicken, and you also know that a man earning \$1.25 a day cannot afford to have chicken on his table more than once a month and especially when he lives in a locality that is barren of coops. Now our members receive \$2.80 per day of eight hours through the efforts of this organization and that means chicken every day. So you see the members turn out in full force every meeting to make sure that some foolish action is not taken that will take that chicken away from them."

MORAL. Attend your meetings regularly.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

The Organization Formed to Fight Simple Trade Unionism Rent Assunder by Internal Dissensions.

FROM WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE CLOTHING TRADES.

When the Industrial Workers of the World were formed in Chicago a little over a year ago to fight the "pure and simple trade union movement," there was one thing with which the American Federation of Labor and its followers were pleased, and that was that Daniel De Leon, of Socialist Labor party fame, of New York, was taken in as part and parcel of the new organization. They well knew that any movement the S. L. P. had any connection with would not live longer than a year or two at the outside, and sure enough it has come to pass. Luke Grant, in the Chicago Record-Herald, says: "After a brief career of fourteen months the Industrial Workers of the World seems destined to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors, the American Labor Union and the Western Labor Union. The two last named organizations have passed into history, and when from their ruins the Industrial Workers of the World raised its impressive name it was hailed by visionaries as being the ideal organization through which the 'wage slaves' of the country would establish their 'industrial freedom.'

"When the convention of the Industrial Workers closed a few days ago, the organization, shaky from its inception, appeared so torn and rent asunder by internal dissensions that it is doubtful if it can be reorganized. Charles O. Sherman, former president of the organization, who was deposed by a resolution in the convention, but who still holds that he is the legitimate head of the union, says it was the 'most disgraceful gathering ever held in this country in the name of or-

ganized labor.' 'De Leon told me a year ago,' said Sherman, 'that at last he had seen his mistakes and would work heart and soul for an organization of wage earners formed on industrial lines. I believed him and welcomed him into our ranks. I have been badly deceived. De Leon is no different from what he was—that is, a disruptionist.'

"This is simply a fight between industrial trade unionists and the radicals who make up what is left of the Socialist party. We are going to purify the organization, and have started the headquarters by expelling W. E. Trautmann, our former secretary. We will not tolerate this campaign of street talking and personal abuse. The chief objection that De Leon had to me was that I would not call every man who disagreed with me a thief and a faker.

"I worked as an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and have many friends in the movement who disagree with my ideas on industrial unionism. But that I disagree with them is no reason why either of us should be called thieves and fakers. And I absolutely refused to carry on a campaign of that kind. For that reason I am not considered 'class conscious' or fit to be at the head of an industrial organization.

"The Western Federation of Miners still recognizes me as the regular head of the organization, and I shall hold the office in spite of the illegal acts of the convention. I firmly believe that this division will result in good, for De Leon has been a millstone around our necks for the last year."

Fame.

Elusive, fleeting, phantom fame,
Ambition's jester; Fortune's game
By the strife and cares of time,
In every land and every clime
Mankind has sought to gain.

The heights attained for thee are great:
Vanquished empire, conquered state.
Battles in thy name are fought,
Deeds of glory oft are wrought,
In the book of fate.

After all the greatest fight
Is the battle for the right.
Virtue always wins a place,
Knowledge helps in this great race,
Honor counts for might.

—PETER W. COLLINS

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

A MUCH
ABUSED
QUESTION

In the consideration of those questions of public interest, affecting the citizen directly in his individual capacity as a consumer and indirectly as a part of the body politic there is apt to be formed from superficial investigation, opinions which do injustice to the question investigated and also the individual investigator.

In a large degree the newspapers of the country (some consciously, others unconsciously) act as the disseminators of a species of misrepresentation that is obviously unfair and unjust. In many instances, articles appearing in the public press apparently legitimate in tone, and credited to representative men of the community where a particular effect is desired, are the emanations of a highly paid corps of what we might term disinterested manufacturers of public opinion. Every corporation has its efficient corps. Some have lawyers of large fees, and a standing in the community; (the standing is almost essential, for the better the standing the greater the area over which the "wool" can be pulled) others are experts in their particular line—this includes the learned in astromony, cosmology, electricity and last but not least, dollarology—their objective point is the public mind, and in influencing the public mind no stone is left unturned. When the condition of the patient becomes such that treatment is necessary, there is a deluge of "results attained only after careful investigation," that cause consternation to the average public spirited citizen, who is only seeking light. Of all the questions thus treated the one that receives greatest attention is Municipal Ownership; and the effusions coming from the "disinterested manufacturers" showing its evil effects, etc., put to shame those of Mark Twain in his palmiest days. We herewith give a sample which appeared as a "news" article in the "Boston Globe," of Nov. 22: "Failure the declare" "Burdette on Municipal Ownership." "Poor showing of the system in foreign countries." "Impossible he says, for political reasons."

"Everett W. Burdett spoke before the members of the New England branch of the American institute of electrical engineers last night in one of the Technology buildings, his subject being "Public or private ownership of public service utilities; which is preferable?" He said in part:

"The subject of municipal ownership has recently assumed a new importance in this country. While it was previously debated in a more or less academic fashion, it has suddenly developed into a live political issue. Great parties and leading candidates have openly declared for and against it, while the ward politician and yellow journal have seized upon it as a device for vote-getting. Indeed, the subject has been projected into the national arena by the declaration of a twice-chosen leader of a great party in favor of government ownership of railroads.

Now a little knowledge as to who E. W. Burdett is might not be amiss:

Mr. Burdett is the high priced and unctuous attorney of the Edison Electric Light Co., of Boston, and is considered their ablest lobbyist at the Massachusetts State House. Occasionally he appears before committees of the Boston City Government and did so recently to oppose the passage of an order submitting to the voters of Boston the proposition of Municipal Ownership, in relation to its electric lighting. Usually Mr. Burdett is given great attention by the city fathers, for the Edison Co. is most magnanimous in its treatment of them. The fact is that while some private consumers of current in Boston pay 5 cents per K. W., the Edison Co. allows the city to donate 20 cents per K. W. and the city pays over a \$1,000,000 a year to the Edison Co. for its electric lighting. But let us examine further Mr. Burdett's bombastic dissertation:

"The satisfactory feature of the situation is that public interest has become finally aroused, and the relative advantages and disadvantages of the system are now being discussed by people of all shades of opinion.

He agrees "that public interest has become finally aroused." He hopes to sway it.

"The cause of this agitation for municipal ownership has been the widespread dissatisfaction with the present methods employed and results obtained under private ownership and operation of public service enterprises. The consumer and average citizen have witnessed too much display of corporate arrogance, too much inflation of securities, too much poor service at high prices, too much desire on the part of promoters to get rich quick; in short, too much mercenary selfishness on the part of the fortunate or skilful few at the expense of the unfortunate many.

He acknowledges the evil but condemns the remedy, and he sums up the cause of the dissatisfaction and continues:

"Many of our people have turned in an inquiring frame of mind to the experiments in municipal ownership on the other side of the water.

"It has been found, and all of the leading journals on the other side will tell you, that municipal ownership has been a complete failure. The result in England has been that the vast majority of English towns that have engaged in such projects find themselves saddled with huge debts."

Yes, "many of our people have turned in an inquiring frame of mind" to the results on the other side of the water, but, those who have given the subject careful thought and investigation don't agree with Mr. Burdett's conclusions, as to "leading journals," on the other side telling about the complete failure of Municipal Ownership. We can quite believe that the same character of journals on this side tell the same kind of "inspired" stories all hatched by the "disinterested manufacturers," he continues:

"With the spirit of unrest all the world over, the condition of the public mind furnishes a most fertile field for cultivation by the agitator. The ordinary demagogue is in the long run powerless for evil, but the new and wealthy and vastly more powerful agency for evil has been added to the pestilential influence at work upon American public opinion—the yellow journal. In it are combined both brains and capital. It has nearly revolutionized politics and has introduced new and sinister elements into the social relations of our people."

"It has nearly revolutionized politics and has introduced new and sinister elements into social relations of our people!" What a splendid but unconscious tribute to "our" people! Their motives must be "sinister" because they are using their God given intelligence. If the salvation of "our" people depends on heroes of the Burdett kind we only asked to continue in thraldom from generation unto generation, and again another choice specimen:

"There are two theories of government, one admitting the necessity of as much government as possible, the other involving as little government as possible. The first is European theory. Under it the private individual must look for everything from the paternal government. Everything is done for him, and little is left for individual inception or enterprise. Indeed, one of the chief objections to the application of municipal government is that it may be extended indefinitely."

In speaking of the political side of the question, he asked his hearers if they had ever watched the efforts of a city employe in his attempts to see how little he could do in the longest possible time. That, with the great political influence that would accrue from the immense number of appointive offices, would make municipal ownership on any scale out of the question in an American city in its present state of development.

Mr. Burdett evidently exhausted (for the present) his stock of choice epigrams and high flown phrases, yet forgot to equip himself with facts and figures that might give him at least the courtesy of a hearing, but the real facts are that Mr. Burdett has no figures to sustain his contention and unwittingly leaves his case in the hands of the people. We are pleased that he has done so, but we remind him that his judgment as a lawyer should have counseled him to at least to prepare a case with some argument—this case—if it might be called such—is a disastrous failure. He seems to forget that the greater jury (the people) are not as susceptible to generalities as to facts. Legislatures may act on the suggestions of the "system," but the people want the facts.

**AN EPOCH
IN THE
MOVEMENT.**

When the representatives of the Farmers' Alliance of America were allowed the privilege of seating delegates (without vote) at the A. F. of L. convention just adjourned at Minneapolis, a notable action was taken; an action that will not only be a benefit to the Farmers but it will be of immeasureable value to the Labor movement of the country, and by this mutual alliance we hope to see great results accomplished.

N. C. Hawley, Secretary of the Society of Equity, after being introduced to the convention by President Gompers, made the following remarks:

"There is only one way whereby the consumer and the producer can get justice, and that is for them to do their own business. The commission houses, the boards of trade, and the speculators are robbing both of us. We are getting twenty-five cents a bushel for apples, twenty-two cents a bushel for potatoes and twenty cents a pound for butter. What are you paying? We are getting two or three cents a pound for prime beef. What are you paying? We are selling hay for eight dollars a ton one hundred miles from Chicago. What are you

paying? Gentlemen, it is so all along the line. There is no man under the blue dome of heaven who has a right to price a commodity except he who produces it and he who consumes it. Any other man who attempts to set a price on a commodity becomes a speculator. A speculator will use all the power at his command to serve his own interests. The only way he can do this is to force the man of whom he buys to sell at starvation prices, and to force the consumer to whom he sells to pay the highest prices. Gentlemen, every time they force me down they cut off my purchasing power. Every dollar they filch from the farmer they filch as well from the men who manufacture the commodities I purchase. We have thirty-five million consumers on the farms of this country. What do we consume? Your clothing, your shoes, your hats, your machinery. Statistics show that the farmers of the United States buy three-fourths of the manufactured goods of the United States. If that be a fact the men between you and me, the men who are forcing my purchasing power down, are cutting off your employment or your chance of employment."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE. After a careful study of the message from the President to Congress we are of the opinion that he has done an injustice to a great Sovereign State; and the intimation conveyed in his message to the people of California, that his will must be their law, even if military force is necessary, was unfair and arbitrary. The people of California in their state government have a constitutional right to enact statutes safeguarding the rights of their common citizenship, and in the determination of a proper police power and the exercising of that power as it applies to their public school system, they have an undoubted right to make whatever regulations they deem necessary (not inconsistent with the constitution) regarding Japanese in their schools. We are of the opinion that the Supreme Court of the U. S. would sustain the people of California, even though many decisions of this tribunal since its establishment have usurped powers of sovereign states. We are also of the opinion that the President is grooming Secretary Taft, as a Presidential candidate; for quite adroitly he applauds a statement of that gentleman when as a Circuit Judge in Ohio he assured the people they had a right (?) to criticize the decisions of the Federal Courts and yet this same magnanimous Taft in July, 1895, granted an injunction (in the Ann Arbor railroad case) restraining men to strike in sympathy for the betterment of the conditions of their fellow workers; contending it would be a violation of the interstate commerce act. It is evident that Secretary Taft, who as Judge Taft, restrained men from exercising their lawful prerogatives under the constitution, acted in an advisory capacity to the President in the preparations of his elaborate message attempting to coerce the people of California and restraining them from exercising state sovereignty as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. We believe that the President though evidently sincere has overstepped his authority and that in the contemplation of his own greatness, he has forgotten the common justice due one state by the representative of all the states.

A correct list of Local Union officers meeting place, etc., should DIRECTORY OF be sent to the general office after the election of officers and LOCAL UNIONS. make possible a proper and correct directory that will be of service to members of the I. B. It would be a waste of money and valuable space to insert an incomplete and incorrect directory in the WORKER.

Don't pose as the wise man always, be a listener occasionally.

Be in at the finish even if you don't land the "Blue Ribbon."

The greatest works we accomplish are partly complete when we start right.

Don't meet argument with abuse. Analyze it fairly and answer it squarely.

Remember each "knock" has a "come back," so be game or don't "knock."

Don't let the fellow with the loud voice and no argument convince you he is "it."

Don't waste splendid orations on the midnight air that might have been delivered at the meeting.

Hustle for yourself occasionally and don't push the other fellows lawn mower too often. It begets ingratitude.

Don't lose time estimating Rockefeller's fortune, even though he makes it impossible for you to estimate your own.

Don't keep in the middle of the road when the issues are clearly defined. The gent on the fence views the parade but the band wagon goes by without him.

It is quite satisfying to learn that at least five members of the next congress will carry trade union cards, rather a good showing for the initial effort of the American Federation of Labor in the last campaign.

ORIGIN OF THE STRIKE FUND.

The earliest mention of a strike fund occurred in the strike of the Parisian stocking weavers in 1724, when a crown a day was subscribed for every striker and all blacklegs were mercilessly boycotted. But the biggest strike under the "ancient regime" was that of the silk factory hands at Lyons in 1744, when 12,000 men went on strike and so alarmed

the mayor that he conceded everything they asked and wrote to his brother that he had "la tête cassée par cette vile canaille." The "vile canaille," however, had had their moment, and it was no longer theirs. Two months later the king sent down 20,000 soldiers "pour remettre l'ordre dans la bonneville de Lyon," and we hear no more of strikes till the supreme strike of 1789.—London Chronicle.



Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Grand President—**F. J. McNULTY,**
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Secretary—**PETER W. COLLINS,**
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Treasurer—**F. J. SULLIVAN,**
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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First G. V. P.—**JAMES J. REID,** Erie, Pa.

Second G. V. P.—**JAMES P. NOONAN,** 3129 Adams St., St. Louis, Mo.

Third G. V. P.—**MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN,** 265 Pierce St., San Francisco, Cal.

GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

First District—**GEO. C. KING,** 179 Waverly St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Second District—**JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,** 111 Saratoga St., E. Boston, Mass.

Third District—**WM. S. GODSHALL,** 2539 N. Bancroft St., Phila., Pa.

Fourth District—**JOHN J. O'CONNOR,** 112 Broadway, Patterson, N. J.

Fifth District—**JAMES FITZGERALD,** 1924 Leyner St., Des Moines, Ia.

Sixth District—**WALTER M. GRAHAM,** 222 St. Mary St., San Antonio, Texas.

Seventh District—**CHAS. P. LOFTHOUSE,** 505 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, In Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DECEMBER, 1906.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The Third of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

NOTICE.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Greeting: You are hereby notified that the Second Annual Convention of D. C. No. 3, Illinois and Indiana, will be held in Peoria, Illinois, beginning at ten o'clock a. m., Monday, January 28th, 1907, in Trades Assembly Hall, 125 S. Adams St.

All locals are earnestly requested to be represented. Each local, in good standing, is entitled to one delegate.

The district, as now defined and maintained, is as follows: All of Illinois except Cook, Madison and St. Clair Counties and that part of Indiana north and west of and including Indianapolis and Terre Haute. Any local in the district not yet affiliated should look up Article 4, Sec. 6, of I. B. E. W. constitution and do their full duty, if they wish to continue their membership in the Brotherhood.

The District Council, as the name implies, was formed for the purpose of bringing together more closely the locals, the majority of whose members are employed by the same company or corporation, and thus concentrate our forces and make the concern of one local the concern of all that might be directly affected. Realizing further that the work can be more thoroughly done and with greater ease, when backed up both morally and financially by every local in the district, therefore we wish to call your attention to the necessity of your local being represented at our next convention, to be held at Peoria, and in that way become better acquainted with the aims and objects of the D. C., and help bring about the changes in our conditions most needed.

There are at present twenty-four locals in good standing in the D. C.

A duplicate credential must be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer at least one week prior to the convention.

Enclosed are blank credentials in duplicate. When you have elected your delegate, deliver one copy to him to be presented to the convention, mail duplicate to this office on or before Jan. 20th, 1907.

Hotel accommodations can be secured by writing F. W. Mattlin, Box 849, Peoria, Ill.

F. R. McDONALD, Sec.-Treas.,
58 South Root St., Aurora, Ill.
W. D. MULINIX, President,
301 South Center St., Joliet, Ill.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear sir and brother: F. L. Witters, former Business Agent for Local Union No. 83 is no longer an officer of local No. 83.

Yours fraternally,

A. L. McGAULEY,
Rec. Sec.

Local Union No. 227, marked arrears in Oct. ELECTRICAL WORKER was an error as Local Union is in good standing.



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

North Brothers Manufacturing Company are running a special advertisement, referring to a new Yankee Tool, the No. 35 Spiral Racket Screw Driver and attachments for same, in this month's issue. This advertisement can be found on page 58.

INFORMATION.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Will any one kindly give information of Robert G. Briant (lineman) to his mother.

MRS. G. BRIANT,
1015 Calhoun ave.
Houston, Texas.

J. McGINN will save a lot of trouble writing to J. B. Hilton at once.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I have been trying to locate a brother of mine by the name of Pearl B. Simonton, but so far have been unable to do so. Would you kindly insert a notice in "The Electrical Worker" and see if we can learn his present whereabouts. He generally goes by the name of "Si" among the linemen. He was working at West Superior, Wis. last June but since then I have not heard anything from him.

G. E. SIMONTON.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Dudly Sabin, W. O. Powell or Dad Share, or Ted Dog. Please write C. M. (Dutch) Gochanour, 215 West Front st, Bloomington, Ills.

Local Union No. 161, of Uniontown, Pa., would like to know the whereabouts of Hugh O'Neil. Any brother in possession of this information please notify Elmer Moyer, Evans Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Any member knowing where Brother J. S. Kenny is working at the present time will please notify Grand Treasurer Sullivan, Pierik Building, Springfield, Ills.

Brothers "Babe" Curtis and R. Underhill would like to hear from Brothers Jack Sales and J. C. Perry, address care Okla. Light & Power Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Brother Bert Gallagher would like to hear from Brother G. Gulley, address Planters Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

"If H. R. Scott sees this notice, please communicate with J. Mauldin at Pensacola, Florida, care "General Delivery."

"Also wish to know the whereabouts of G. Chalders."

Thanking you in advance, I beg to remain, Fraternally yours

J. MAULDIN.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Anyone knowing the the whereabouts of James P. Kelsch, please notify Joe Field, General Delivery, Green Bay, Wis.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Anyone knowing Leo Spaulding (Wireman) will please call his attention to this notice and ask him to write to his brother, A. G. Spaulding, Norfolk, Va., at once. Respectfully,

A. G. SPAULDING,
Wireman of Local No. 80.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Anyone knowing the addresses of H. S. Mullen, Edward Murley, F. J. Hugh, H. H. Muller, will please send them to Jas. J. McNulty, 3443 North 3rd, Philadelphia, Pa. R. A. of No. 21.

LOST.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Please advertise for my traveling card in the WORKER which was lost on Nov. 26, between Shawnee, Okla., and Haileyville, I. Ty., card No. was 17278. My due book and card was good until the first of the year, also some old cards and books.

Hoping this will reach you in time, I remain yours fraternally,

THOS. RHODES.

Care of Chas. Duntz, City foreman, Home Tel. Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Lost between Beaumont, Tex. and New Orleans, traveling card No. 991, expiring Dec. 31, 1906, issued by Local 245 of Mobile, Ala., and due book issued by No. 24, of Minneapolis, stamped to Dec. 31, 1906. Finder please forward to 440 North Hazel St. Danville, Ill.

Fraternally yours,
W. S. TAYLOR,
Magnenta House, New Orleans.

STRIKE NOTICE.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1906.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am authorized to notify all, nearby locals, the Grand Secretary, and to have it published in the WORKER, that from this date owing to the exodus of wiremen from 28, the ratio of helpers having exceeded the limit, 28 will not accept traveling cards from any helpers who may enter this jurisdiction until further notice.

Yours fraternally,
RICHARD HUGHES,
Rec. Sec.
710 W. Fayette St.

UNIONS IN ARREARS.

13	119	208	287	429
18	152	214	346	432
69	144	234	349	440
72	167	270	358	453
78	182	274	362	487
82	186	281	378	499
115	199			

DONATIONS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1906.

Dear Sir and Brother: I wish to acknowledge through the Worker, the following contributions in aid of the striking Linemen and Cable Splicers of this district:

L. U. No.	Amount	L. U. No.	Amount
307	\$25 00	121	\$10 00
236	5 00	415	5 00
37	15 00	79	20 00
87	50 00	100	3 00
20	25 00	465	5 00
108	11 50	398	5 00
68	10 00	178	2 00
149	25 00	98	50 00
270	10 00	39	34 20
16	10 00	15	10 00
14	25 00	324	5 00
39	200 00	459	10 00
501	10 00	53	5 00
15	25 00	193	20 00
10	25 00	134	25 00
36	20 00	300	10 00
61	25 00	98	50 00
368	50 00	486	22 00
22	10 00	411	19 20
497	10 00	54	10 00
204	8 00	34	10 00
62	5 00	57	10 00
4	10 00	450	15 00
85	25 00	352	5 00
195	5 00	265	25 00
45	15 00	213	5 00
14	20 00	60	25 00
99	1 00	79	20 00
310	12 00	344	2 00
442	5 00	41	5 00
458	3 75	387	2 00
263	10 00	133	5 00
156	10 00	159	10 00
325	5 00	497	7 75
180	5 00	258	10 00
39	36 40	17	15 00
217	10 00	143	10 80
407	5 00	351	5 00
Grand Total.....		Grand Total.....	

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Dukson, Sec.-Treas.
District Council No. 3, 1st Dist., I. B. E. W.

Dear sir and brother: Please publish the following of L. U. that donated to the appeal sent out for which we are very thankful.

Local Union.	Amount.
9—Chicago, Ill.....	\$ 25 00
60—San Antonio, Tex.....	15 00
162—Omaha, Neb.....	2 00
34—Peoria, Ill.....	5 00
45—Buffalo, N Y	15 00
22—Omaha, Neb.....	5 00
90—New Haven, Conn.....	5 00
68—Denver, Col.....	10 00
134—Chicago, Ill.....	25 00

352—Lansing, Mich.....	3 00
321—LaSalle, Ill.....	6 00
17—Detroit, Mich.....	25 00
389—Glenns Falls, N. Y.....	5 00
169—Fresno, Cal.....	10 00
418—Pasadena, Cal.....	5 00
426—Portsmouth, N. H.....	1 00
159—Madison, Wis.....	5 00

Yours fraternally,

J. A. GROVES,

P. D. C. No. 7, 1st Dist., I. B. E. W.

FEAR AND TRUST.

When last beneath the midnight stars I trod,
An awe fell on me from those depths afar—
Great seas of silence round each separate star,
Fathomless distances, filled full of God!
Heaven beyond heaven without bound or bar.
And thus my lips: "Thy love I dare not claim,
Infinite Heart, whose pulses, like a sea,
Strike shore or sun and star, yet onward flame,
Unspent, unbroken, everlasting!"
So spake I, by Infinitude oppressed;
Yet ever, wrapt in peace for thought too deep,
Like some small sea-bird on the waves asleep,
My steadfast heart all unaware did rest,
O Father! on the ocean of Thy breast.
—S. R. CALTHORP in the *Outlook*.

DOWN AND OUT.

DENNIS A. McCARTHY.

The man who wins in the fight for fame,
Who wins in the war for gold,
The welkin rings with his lauded name
Wherever his deeds are told.
Not mine to jeer when I hear him hailed;
I'm proud of his heart so stout—
But what of the fellow who tried and failed,
The fellow that's "down and out?"

Shall naught be said for the man who tried

The goal of his hopes to gain?
Who faced the battle with patient pride
And fought though fight was vain?
Whose spirit in one weak moment quailed,
Who fell at the last redoubt—
Ah, many a hero heart has failed,
So here's to the "down and out!"

The man who wins, oh, honor him well,
And give him the praise that's due,
But don't forget the other who fell
Ere ever his dreams came true;
Yes, honor the man whose will prevailed,
Who baffled despair and doubt—
But give one thought to the man who failed
The fellow that's "down and out!"

LITTLE CREEK DOES FARM WORK*

By Permission of Technical World.

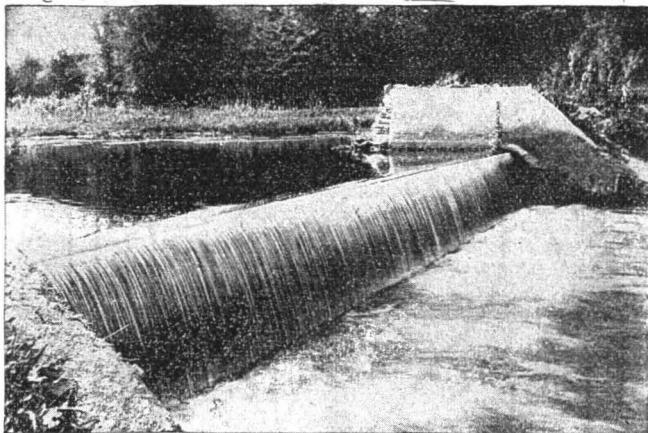
BY W. E. PHILLIPS, IN TECHNICAL WORLD MAGAZINE.

In the western outskirts of the hustling manufacturing town of Oriskany Falls, in Oneida County, New York, is located a valuable farm property with spacious farmhouse and commodious outbuildings. Its broad acres stretch from the sides of the clustering hills, down into the narrow valley where flows the rushing Oriskany creek in its haste to join the Mohawk, into which it empties near the historic battlefield of the Revolution, at Oriskany. This farm lies in the midst of a fertile agricultural section, and one year ago it would not have been particularly noticeable to the passer-by, though for many years its well-tilled fields and bountiful harvests have been silent witnesses to the energy and intelligence that have characterized its management. Today, however, it is perhaps the most

in which he soon won recognition for proficiency. A third son, Harry V., also chose mechanical pursuits, and has been more or less associated with the older brother.

After going forth into the world, there were frequent home-comings of the boys; and Ralph—who had become deeply impressed with the possibilities of electricity—when he saw his father and brother going through the daily grind of duties in the creamery and about the barns, and when he looked over into the pasture where the creek was rushing along down the rapid descent of the valley, promptly realized that there was power going to waste which could be harnessed and made to assist in performing these laborious tasks.

He finally spoke of this to his father;



The Dam.

talked-about country place in the land, for it possesses what is probably the first practically complete electrical farm plant ever constructed. It has been visited by large numbers of people who have read or heard about it, and who have come through mingled curiosity and interest, to see for themselves.

The present owner and occupant of this property is E. Burdette Miner, who succeeded to the management on the death of his father, the late David M. Miner. The elder Miner was one of the most prominent and progressive men of the township, half a century ago. His eldest son, Charles D., on finishing school, decided to remain with his father on the old homestead. Ralph K., the second son, entered the field of electrical engineering,

but the elder Miner, though a thoroughly progressive man, was too conservative at first to be willing to take the lead in such a radical departure in the economies of farming, chiefly because of his advanced age. But in the end he decided, with the proffered assistance of his sons, to undertake the execution of the plans which Ralph had formulated.

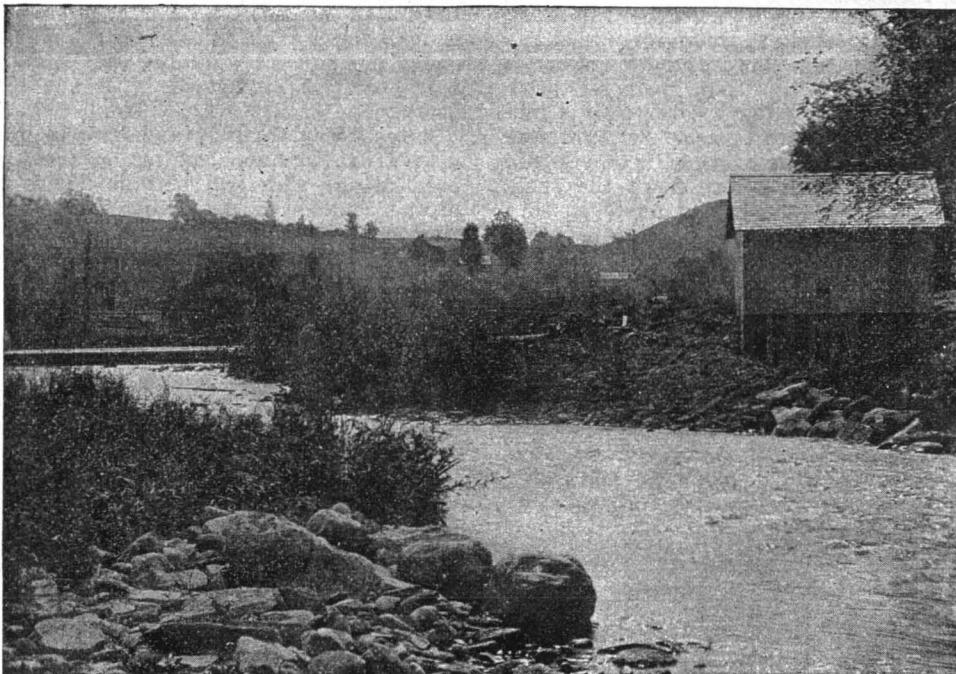
Thus it was that on the 16th day of October, 1905, at a point which had been carefully selected, was begun the erection of a dam across the channel of the Oriskany, a stream with a normal volume of about 4,000 gallons per minute. This dam, which is of the "flow" type, was designed and built under Ralph's personal supervision, as has been all the rest of this remarkable plant. It is thirty-six

*Note.—It is calculated by electrical engineers, that a plant similar to the one here described would cost \$1,800 to \$2,000 to install.

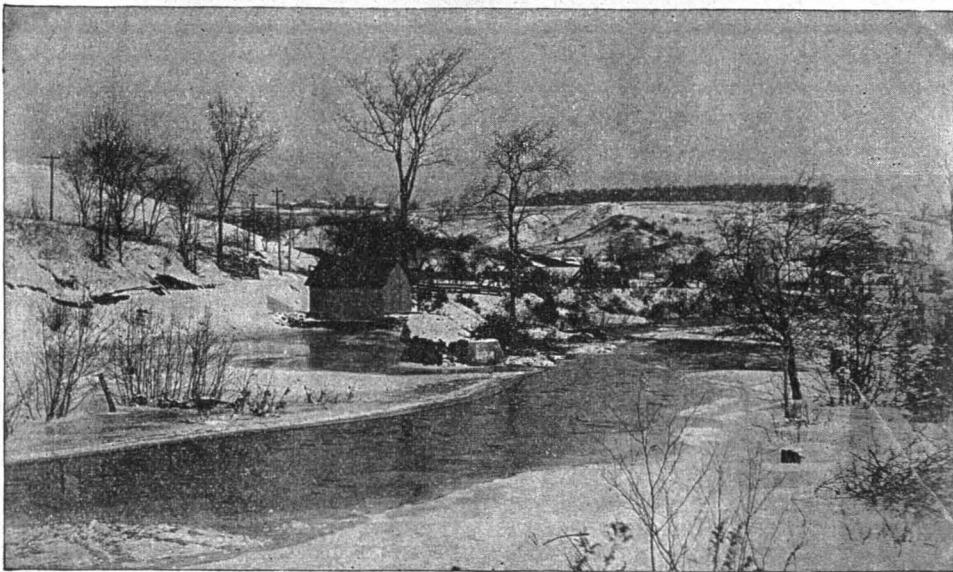
DEC 1906

feet wide and about three and one-half feet high, with concrete end walls, and is built upon a very substantial foundation of planking and concrete. At the left of

pit, laid in concrete, was built, with a small power-house above. Here it was found that a head of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet had been obtained, and an upright 30-inch "Samp-



Power-House and Dam.
View looking upstream.



Power-House and Pond in Winter.
View looking downstream.

the dam, leading from the pond about a hundred feet down stream, to an abrupt bank, a dyke eight or ten feet wide was dug. At the lower end of this, a wheel-

son" water-wheel was installed. Upon test it was found that the wheel, under this very low head, developed $17\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power. In the power-house, a Westing-

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house generator of dynamo of 12½-kilowatt capacity was placed. This was connected by 1,500 feet of bare aluminum cable with the farm buildings. In the house were placed twenty-five 16-candle-



Electrical Heater behind the Stove which it put out of business.

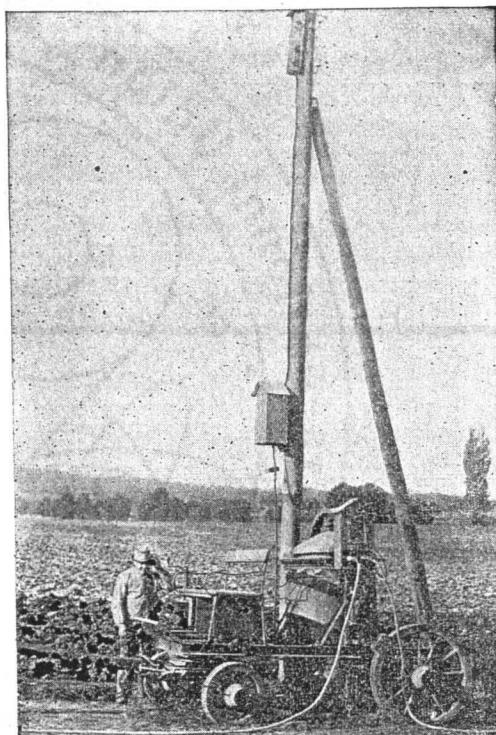
power 220-volt lamps; and in the barns were eight more, illumination being the first development sought.

On December 27, a little more than two months after construction was begun, the plant was started up; and it has been running successfully, night and day, ever since. And right here is what, to the ordinary individual, is one of the most astonishing things about it. The water-wheel and dynamo run continuously and without any attention, except two or three times a week, and without any governor of any description to regulate or control them, although at times much more is required of them than at others. Only a small portion of the power is now used; but to provide for other contingencies, Mr. Miner has designed a governor which he intends to build and attach to the wheel-gate. This will regulate the amount of water passing through the wheel to the amount of power required of it.

After the plant had been placed in successful operation, Ralph, with Harry as his assistant, proceeded to extend the application of the power then at their command. It was midwinter, and, in this zone, fuel is at this season almost as important as food. Accordingly a 4,000-watt heater was placed in the house, which heated two rooms (16 by 13 by 7½ feet and 12 by 13 by 7½ feet) to a temperature of about 75 degrees when the out-

side temperature was at zero and higher. These rooms had two windows each. The creek was then saving the farmer the expense of light for the entire house and the barns, and also of fuel for the living rooms.

The little stream was next required to do some of the most laborious tasks in the routine of dairy work. In the creamery, where the milk from a herd of twenty cows was daily manufactured into butter, was a milk separator, the heavy bowl of which must be made to revolve at a speed of 7,400 revolutions per minute, each morning and evening, till the entire milk production of the cows had gone through it. This had always been done by hand power, and was one of the most dreaded tasks of the day. Then, there was the big barrel-churn. This, too, had for an hour, more or less, several times per week, required the muscular attention of someone who would much rather be doing something else. Into this room a wire was run; and on a convenient concrete foundation a ½-horse-power motor was



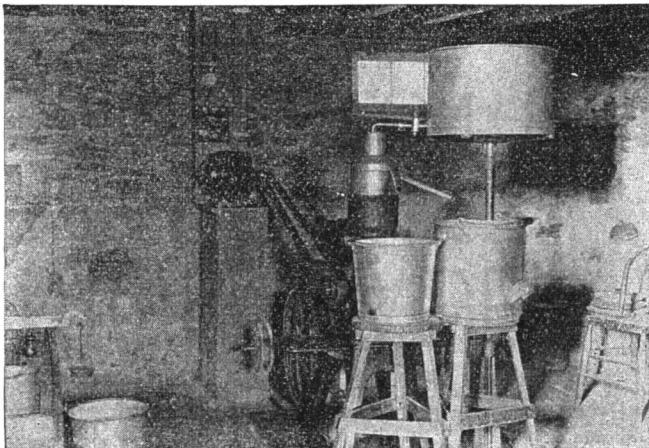
Portable Transformer Taking Current from High-Tension Overhead Wire, Reducing its Voltage to Working Limits, and Supplying Power to Electrically Driven Farm Implements.

placed and connected. From this ran a narrow belt to the separator, and, alas! the old hand-crank, so important till then, was reluctantly relegated to the things of the past. Then the churn was placed

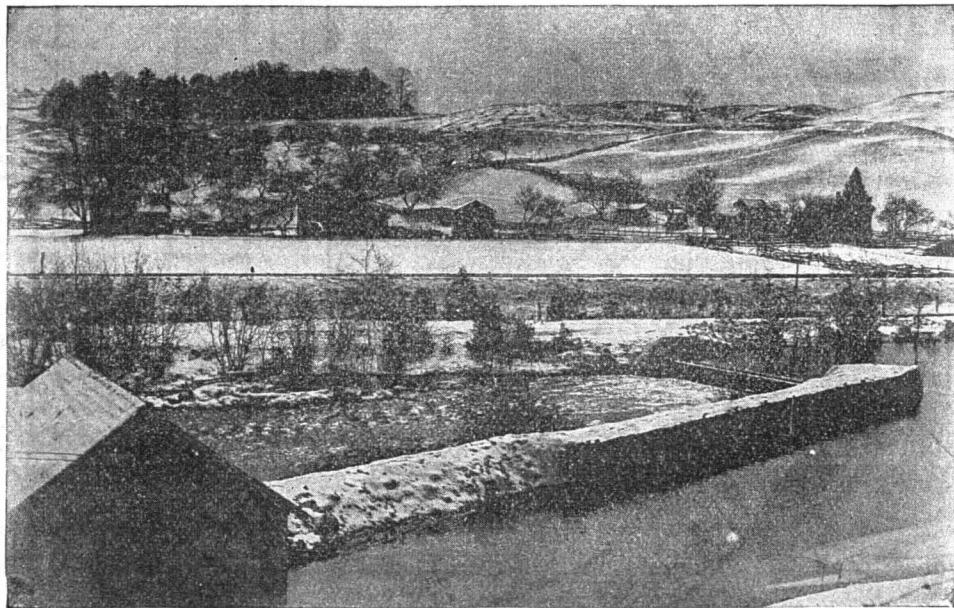
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on a platform swiveled from one corner to the floor, the other three corners resting on casters. This arrangement permitted the churn to be swung into line with the dynamo and connected by belt. After the churning was completed, the belt was removed, and the churn swung

dread of this crank, especially during the hay and grain harvest. So the grindstone was also brought into line with the motor, and a long, round belt passed from the latter, through an open door, to a pulley on the axle of the stone. The electric current was then turned on, and out of



Interior of Creamery.
Motor and separator in operation.



Pond with Dyke Leading to Power-House.
Tracks of the N. Y., O. W. Ry. are shown
beyond.

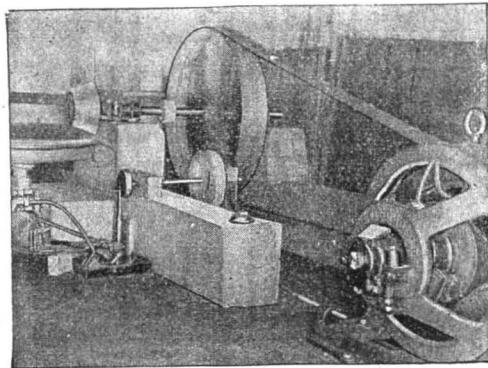
back again out of the way. Thus churning day was stripped of its terrors, and another of the old iron cranks was added to the scrap heap. But there was one crank left. In an adjoining apartment stood the grinding-stone. Never a farmer's son who did not have a wholesome

the door went the last old crank on the Miner farm.

But human desire expands with acquisition; and when the backache business had been banished, the results did not satisfy. The separator required attention still, and Ralph's fertile mind be-

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gan evolving an idea. When the milk had all passed through the machine, the latter should be stopped and rinsed. To accomplish this, a float was arranged to rest on the milk. This was connected with the electric current operating the motor, in such a manner that when the milk was exhausted the float was lowered



Interior of Power-House as Originally Arranged.

The big gears have now been replaced by a belt, which makes the plant practically noiseless.

to a point where it broke the circuit, cutting off the power and stopping the machinery. Simultaneously with the breaking of the current, a dish of water, previously placed above the separator, was emptied by an ingenious device into the separator before it had yet ceased to revolve, and the machine was thoroughly rinsed. Thus the separator was made to stop automatically at the moment its work was completed, and to proceed to the none the less indispensable task of rinsing itself out properly.

A hand pump had been in use to force water into a reservoir in the attic of the house, which supplied the bathroom. This was another matter the bathroom attracted Ralph's attention, and soon he had the little motor doing the drudgery of the pumping also.

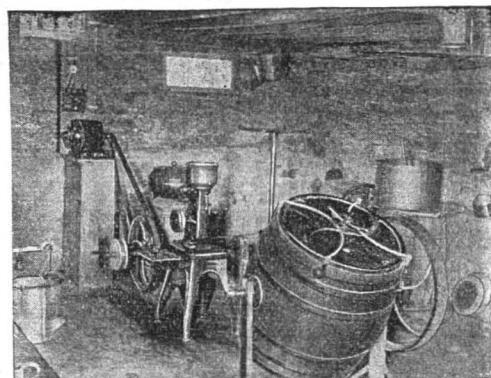
In the kitchen, a wood cookstove is still in use, although an electrical cooking device to displace it is in contemplation. To provide fuel for the stoves with the ax or the old crosscut, is one of the burdens that fall upon the man who grows his own stovewood. Why not let the Oriskany do it? And it was soon doing it. A more powerful motor was obtained and placed in position. A circular saw and frame were provided, and wood in "sled-lengths" was brought. The long pieces of wood were then placed on the frame before the saw, the current was

turned on, and the Oriskany did the rest!

In the kitchen, the onerous burden of ironing has been very materially lightened by the use of electrically-heated flat-irons, connected with the current which runs into the house. The heat can be maintained uniform, and there is no more sweating over the hot stove on ironing day. In the living rooms are electrically-driven fans which provide ventilation and comfort for the family during the hot summer days; and even the ice-cream freezer is revolved by the little motor in the creamery.

In addition to doing so much for himself with the current from his plant, Mr. Miner is already furnishing power for a small manufacturing enterprise near-by, which promises, with this cheap and exceedingly convenient power, to increase its business rapidly.

All this has been actually accomplished within less than a year from the beginning of what, to the neighbors and the unskilled, seemed an experiment of doubtful outcome. And, Mr. Miner says, "the end is not yet." He has in contemplation further uses for his power, among which is the operating of a milking machine for his dairy, when he has found one which he believes will be thoroughly practicable. If he should ever require more power than his plant now furnishes, plans



Barrel-Churn in Operation.

already made provide for raising the dam sufficiently to give a head of six feet. This would develop 25 horse-power or more. Whether further use is ever made of the power or not, he says that he is well pleased with present results. When asked as to the cost of the plant and improvements, he declined to give any idea further than to say that while it has cost a lot of money to install the system, it would cost a lot more to secure its removal.

INFLUENCE OF LABOR'S GREAT CAMPAIGN NOW AND FOR THE FUTURE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The question most frequently asked since election is: "What has Labor achieved in the campaign recently closed?" We answer unhesitatingly that it has achieved much more than we hoped. In the November issue of the American Federationist (published before election day) we said: "Were it possible that not one trade unionist should be elected, one fact may be written down beyond question or dispute, that in the coming session of the present Congress and in future Congresses the demands of Labor and of the people will no longer be treated with contempt."

We stated that we did not desire to indulge in prophecy, but we might well have done so, for in this one matter of sending trade union men to Congress we can point to the election of enough to form the nucleus around which will gather those—not trade unionists—but who have pledged themselves to advocate our measures and to vote for them.

That a comparatively small number of straight-out trade unionists were elected is due to the fact that Labor pursued the policy of urging such nominations only in cases where the nominees of both parties were hostile to its cause.

We said before election, "Our campaign has already fulfilled one of its most important missions; it has instituted a great and much-needed educational work, *a work which will not cease when the votes are cast.*"

We most emphatically affirm this again. Labor's political work is just begun. The future is ours. Labor will continue the work of this campaign until those who are hostile or negligent toward its demands are willing to accord us justice.

The general public must understand that we are not embarking on a campaign for the promotion of special interests. Every labor measure which we desire to have enacted is for the good of all the people as well as for the protection and advancement of the workers.

Naturally the worst elements of the capitalist class and the hostile portion of the press claimed that Labor's campaign of protest had no influence.

If it had no influence why was every hostile force at such pains to make the claim. If Labor's political activity was a negligible quantity in the recent campaign nothing would have been said about it.

The fact is that it exercised the most salutary influence of any factor that has entered into any political campaign in many a year.

It changed the whole trend of discussion. It educated hundreds of thousands of voters to a higher perception of good citizenship. This means that those who arrive at this perception understand that Labor's demands are in the interest of the whole people.

That Labor was not successful in defeating all of its most conspicuous opponents only shows how great were the powers arrayed against any force which dared to put itself in opposition to the money power and those who represent it.

These interests engaged in defying the constitution and filching from the masses their rights and liberties are naturally alarmed at anything like concerted opposition.

It is more clear now than ever before how great are the resources at the command of the corporate interests of the country. Not only have they unlimited money to be used wherever bribery and corruption will be available, but they have still more dangerous weapons.

There is not the slightest doubt that in some Congressional districts the votes were not counted and the majorities made up at the dictation of such interests. If an honest majority had been cast against their tool, the more strenuous the effort by those in control of the machinery of voting to elect him, no matter by what fraud or trickery.

This kind of fraud is extremely difficult of proof as its perpetrators well know, but there is not the slightest doubt that it occurred in some cases. Labor's forces and all good citizens should spare no effort that in the future the wishes of the honest voters may be registered and counted. As a special effort to despoil Labor of the fruition of its splendid campaign, hundreds of thousands of wage-workers were denied the privilege of voting. Employers were even coerced through various means well known to those who control the commercial world and denied their employees the right, or the time, to vote.

This disfranchisement of so large a body of our citizens forms a serious menace to our republican institution.

We are speaking the absolute truth in this for we have the reports of our members all over the country stating where such tactics were followed.

If any portion of the industrial population of the country can, at the dictation of corporate interest, have withheld from them the right to use the ballot then they might as well be serfs in darkest Russia.

This denial to the American workmen of the right of petition and vote is one of the things on which we propose to arouse public opinion so thoroughly that at future elections Labor will be able to fully and freely record its vote of protest.

Even with this vital disadvantage of not being able to register its full vote at the polls in the very cases where it was most important that it should do so, Labor cut deeply into the majorities of many of those hostile or indifferent to it, even where they were elected.

Take the case of a certain Congressman as a passing illustration. Two months before election he boasted loudly that he could not possibly be defeated, he cared nothing whatever about Labor's Bill of Grievances, he proposed to ignore the whole subject. The local labor unions in his district took up the gage of battle. Meetings were held in which the gentleman's record, hostile to Labor, was discussed. These meetings were large and enthusiastic.

So great was the effect of these meetings that within two weeks of election this Congressman "was fighting for his life," as some of his friends expressed it. When the votes were counted it was found that the city districts which two years ago gave him a majority of 1,200 now gave him a minority of 500. This change in the vote was entirely due to Labor's efforts. The country vote saved him by a reduced majority. In fact the rural vote saved several Congressmen hostile to Labor. This was because the Labor forces were occupied in the cities making the campaign nearest at hand. There was not time or opportunity to appeal to the good citizens in the rural districts and show them that their interests were identical with those of the wage-worker. And, then, if votes are to be stolen or manipulated, the rural districts offer the best opportunity for this nefarious work. Labor will continue its course of political education until every voter is fully informed as to its attitude on good government and the aid it gives in the protection of the rights and liberties of the whole people.

In many instances Labor cut the majority of hostile Congressmen from one-half to three-fourths of what it was two years ago, yet the press cries that Labor had no influence in determining result.

That Labor was unable to exert its entire force in the recent campaign, we frankly admit, but in spite of great difficulties it accomplished enough to give more than a hint of what it can and may do when thoroughly prepared to exercise its political strength.

We have stated before that it was a matter for some regret that our campaign started late, we had no political machinery, very little funds, and we were unable

to give as much help from headquarters as we desired to those who so valiantly fought in the battle in the various Congressional districts.

Knowing the disabilities under which Labor undertook its campaign, it is amazing that such satisfactory results have been obtained.

Let no Congressman delude himself with the hope that the recent campaign was merely a spasmodic effort on the part of Labor to right its wrongs. Let no Congressman flatter himself that his future record will be concealed from the public. Labor proposes that the voters in each district shall know the record of their Congressman on labor measures, and we have no doubt that public-spirited citizens will inform themselves on other matters which pertain to the duties of Congress to the masses.

We do not speak as a partisan. We are neither Republican nor Democrat, nor do we hold allegiance to any party. In this spirit we desire to point out that the dominant party in the present House has a majority of 112. That represents the verdict of the voters two years ago.

Yet within two days after the recent election its own party organs admitted that its majority in the 60th Congress would be cut to 50. There is food for thought in such a falling off.

We confidently expect a fairer and more judicial temper on the part of the coming session of the present Congress toward our demands. If there is progress to be reported we shall take pleasure in making public that fact.

Our Legislative Committee will be in attendance on the coming session of the present Congress and also when those recently elected shall meet as the 60th Congress.

In estimating Labor's influence in the campaign just passed, it must be remembered that its efforts were not confined solely to work for or against Congressional candidates. The returns show that a large number of members of the legislature have been elected in various states, who are pledged to carry out Labor's desires. The state legislature has much to do with determining local conditions for workers, so this increase of favorable legislative members means much to our unions.

Labor will make its political power more effective as time goes on. It acquires wisdom from experience; it realizes that in most things the unorganized are in full sympathy with its policy and it must aid them to throw off unjust conditions and assert their manhood. In matter of being denied the time to vote on election day it may be said that this was nearly always done where there was a large proportion of unorganized workers, because it was recognized that they

would vote for those whom organized labor regarded as its friends. Employers are well aware that they can with impunity dictate unjust terms to the unorganized.

So while there are obstacles to be met and problems to be solved, Labor moves forward with renewed hope and confidence. Our local organizations will be prepared to make a more effective campaign next time. They have recently learned much that is valuable.

It must always be borne in mind that the campaign of Labor is not confined to the few months preceding an election.

The labor movements is one continuous uninterrupted campaign of agitation, education, and organization in order that all our people may better understand how to protect their rights and defend their liberties.

No matter how great the political activi-

ty of our members, yet the work of trade union organization must and will be prosecuted with more vigor than ever before.

The outlook was never more hopeful. Our unions are adding to their membership, new unions are being organized, internal dissensions are disappearing, the spirit of solidarity is becoming greater.

Our members realize that there trade union organization is the solid foundation for the exercise of their political power.

This campaign was successful if judged only by the number of votes cast. We say with conviction that its normal influence can hardly be accurately estimated at this time, yet even now Labor's political activity is recognized as a great movement to protect the liberties of the people and restore to them their natural and constitutionally guaranteed rights.

METHODS OF TOBACCO TRUST.

The National Cigar Stands Co. has just held its first annual meeting in Boston, and now begins its second year's endeavor to aid the American Tobacco Co. (the Trust) to secure a monopoly of the retail cigar trade of the United States.

From the personal circular letter sent out by President Liggett to those stockholders who were unable to attend this meeting here is much to be learned by such retail druggists as wish to keep from an entangling alliance with the Tobacco Trust.

For instance, there has been so much dissatisfaction and mistrust of the concern by its own stockholders and agents that President Liggett was obliged to invite a committee to investigate the workings of the Company. This committee, composed of the secretary, some directors and largest stockholders in the concern—all, of course, interested in having the Company succeed for their own benefit—submitted a written report recommending a vote of confidence in the officers (themselves) and the Company; but not one word was said in it in denial of the oft-repeated statement that the National Cigar Stands Co. is an offshoot of the American Tobacco Co.

Many of the stockholders desiring an official denial asked again and again for the proof that it is not a Trust concern, but did not receive it. As a final sop, to appease the mistrust and dissatisfaction of stockholders and agents, the selling prices of all National Cigar Stands Co.'s goods were reduced and a credit of 60 days extended to all customers—notwithstanding that it had been organized to do a strictly non-credit business.

The undersigned, for the benefit of the retail druggists who desire not to undergo annexation by the American Tobacco Co., will supply a few samples of the facts proving the connection between the National Cigar Stands Co. and the American Tobacco Co., hundreds of such facts being suppressed by President Liggett and his colleagues. For example, let us take the principal brands of cigars handled by the National Cigar Stands Co.:

BLACK AND WHITE—Made in Factory 20, 18th Dist. Ohio. In this factory are employed 450 children on machines. The Cremo cigar, one of the principal brands of the American Tobacco Co., is made here.

COLLEGE DAYS—Made in Factory 105, 1st Dist. N. J. This is a Trust factory, same as the above. The G. W. Childs and Cubanola cigars, Trust brands, are made in this shop by about 300 children.

ADAD—Made in Factory 1896, 1st Dist. Penn. Another Trust factory; employs about 1,000 children, making G. W. Childs and Cubanola.

LORD CARVER—Made in Factory 39, 3d Dist. N. Y. Trust factory; employs 400 workmen, making Anna Held and Union League Club cigars, Trust goods.

LA IDALIA, MADRID ROMA, FLORA DE MADRAD—Made in Factory 6, 2d Dist. Florida. Employs several hundred cigarmakers. This factory went into the Trust at the time the Seidenberg & Co. Havana factory deal was made by the Trust.

In support of the foregoing let us make a literal question of Mr. Liggett's own words in his circular: "They (the committee) told of their prejudice against so-called Trust factories prior to serving on the committee, and told of their change

of mind as far as the factories in which our cigars are made."

What plainer and more open acknowledgement could be made that National Cigar Stands Co.'s cigars are made by the Trust?

Then, again, the representatives of the National Cigar Stands Co. claim there is only to be an issue of \$250,000 in stock. The Secretary of State of New Jersey (where the Company is chartered) over his signature in an official statement says the Company is authorized to issue \$500,000 worth. Who is to hold this block of \$250,000 unknown to the stockholders? Ask Mr. Liggett or Mr. Gale, who are interested in the American Tobacco Co. Perhaps they may know in what safety deposit vault on Broadway the missing \$250,000 in stock may be deposited to make certain of always having the majority of shares when they need it in their business.

The genial president of the National Cigar Stands Co. never denies that his cigars are made in Trust factories; neither does he deny that he is the confidential "hired man" of the Trust.

Now, let us reason together a little. The American Tobacco Co. practically

controls the output of smoking and chewing tobaccos and cigarettes in the United States. The United Cigar Stands Co. is a Trust concern to control the retail cigar trade of the United States. But the retail druggists have been the most successful and strongest foil to such monopolization. Hence the necessity for getting them in line and then out of the way by means of the National Cigar Stands Co.

If the druggists help Mr. Liggett to create a demand for National Cigar Stands Co.'s cigars of sufficient volume to warrant such action, the missing \$250,000 in shares will be found for him, and your retail cigar business will be "sold out to the Trust"—notwithstanding your right to break their contract on thirty days' notice. When you have educated your customers to call for National Cigar Stands Co.'s goods you may withdraw and go hang! For they will have the trade, and if you do not sell their goods according to their dictation they will treat you as they do jobbers and retailers who must have their brands of cigarettes and tobaccos—i. e., "do as we tell you or go out of business." Yours respectfully,

Label Committee, Cigarmakers Union 97.

GEORGE E. MILLER, Chairman.

HENRY ABRAHAMS, Secretary.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND FRIENDS.

Greeting: On August 29th, 1906, the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers of Local No. 13, St. Louis, Mo., employed at the Buck's Stove and Range Company were compelled to strike on account of the management of said firm insisting on the Polishers, Buffers and Platers in their employ returning from the 9-hour to the 10-hour work day. In the month of June, 1904, the members of the above named Union employed at the Buck's Stove and Range Co., secured the 9-hour work day. After working 9-hour day 18 months, or until January 1st, 1906, a notice was posted in the Polishing Department informing the men that on and after January 1st the said departments would run 10 hours a day.

When the men returned to work after said date, they immediately notified the firm that they would work the 10-hour day under protest, or until such time as our International Union and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, with whom we have a National Agreement, could agree upon a settlement, and after several conferences between our International Union and said Association had been held, and being unable to arrive at a settlement, the above action was taken.

J. W. Van Cleave, President of said concern, is also President of the Citizens' Industrial Association of this City. "His

sole ambition is to crush the Labor Unions in general." Metal Polishers' Union No. 13 has placed said firm upon the Unfair List, and their action has been endorsed by the International Union of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Metal Trades Council of St. Louis and vicinity.

We sincerely trust that your Organization will render all the moral assistance in your power in giving this unfair firm as much publicity as possible, also appoint committees to visit dealers handling stoves and ranges of said firm, and request them to cease handling said goods, also have them write the firm a letter to that effect.

Do not file this circular, but appoint your committees immediately, as a victory in this fight means a great deal to Organized Labor in general, and a blow to the Citizens' Industrial Association.

Thanking your Organization in advance for this favor, we remain,

Fraternally and sincerely yours,
Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers'
Union No. 13.

P. S.—Any further information desired will be cheerfully furnished by addressing Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers Union, No. 1310 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

NEWS BULLETIN.

BY NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PEOPLE'S RULE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1906.—Privately the politicians are admitting that in the campaign just closed Organized Labor has exercised a powerful influence. It is admitted that in addition to the election of several Union-card Congressmen, there are in the next House 104 members who favor the passage of a bill for the immediate establishment of:

(1) The Advisory Initiative, to apply to questions of inter-state commerce (the Trusts), civil service, immigration, trial by jury or any modification of the law of injunction, eight-hour day in government contract work, and the submission of constitutional amendments for the initiative and referendum, election of United States Senators by the people, and the election of fourth-class postmasters by the patrons of each office; and

(2) The Advisory Referendum, to apply to laws of Congress and measures passed by either House.

This is a modified form of the initiative and referendum. It can be established by statute law and if adopted will lead to a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. The Federal constitution is practically unalterable under existing machine rule, and even if it were possible, an amendment framed by the machine rule, Congress would be an unworkable system of initiative and referendum; whereas the system framed under the advisory initiative will be by the executive committees of the American Federation of Labor, National Grange, Farmers' Union, and other non-partisan bodies and will be ideal, for their interest will be on the people's side.

In six states, also, the restoration of the People's Rule was adopted on election day, or instructed for, namely, Massachusetts, Maine, Delaware, Michigan, Montana and Oklahoma.

In the previous years six other states voted in favor of the initiative and referendum. These states are Oregon, South Dakota, Illinois, Ohio, Utah and Texas. Nevada has the referendum.

The program is to secure two years hence not only a majority in the National House but also a majority vote in the Senate, and to pledge the President; also to get 15 or 20 more states.

To get the Senate the candidates for the legislature are to be pledged to instruct the holdover United States Senators and to vote only for such United States senatorial candidates as are pledged.

Leading up to this 1908 campaign there should be introduced in the city councils and county boards, bills for the immediate

establishment of a system of advisory initiative and advisory referendum. This should be followed up by the questioning of candidates for alderman, mayor and the county board, and the publication of replies. Aldermen and county commissioners will enact into law the desired measures if they are brought face to face with the proposition. They must seek re-election and dare not turn it down. If they do they can be defeated at the polls.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Winnetka, Ill., and Belleville, Ill., the aldermen installed the direct vote system and did so before the campaign opened.

PARAGRAPHS FOR THE SUCCEEDING WEEKS.

Machine rule is certainly getting into a rocky channel. Six states in this year's election voted for the re-establishment of a direct-vote system for public questions—the Initiative and Referendum, while 104 members of the National House favor the system. The states are Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware, Michigan, Montana and Oklahoma.

Six other states had previously declared for the system. These states are Oregon, South Dakota, Illinois, Ohio, Utah and Texas. Nevada has the referendum—the People's Veto.

Direct nominations were declared for this year by the ruling machine in Iowa, Ohio and Maine. The Pennsylvania machine gave the people a direct nominations system last spring. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan are nominating by direct vote.

This is a mere improvement in the machine rule system. The people are still kept from instructing by direct vote or exercising an actual veto power or direct legislation. Machine rule still exists. Nothing short of the restoration of a system whereby the voters can ballot direct on public questions will banish machine rule.

STATE VICTORIES FOR MAJORITY RULE.

Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware, Oklahoma, Ohio, Montana, and Michigan for Initiative and Referendum.

The voters in Massachusetts have elected a legislature that is pledged to enact a law that will establish a system whereby the voters can instruct by direct ballot—the advisory initiative and advisory referendum.

In Delaware the voters by direct ballot instructed the legislature to establish such a system.

In Montana it is believed that the people adopted the proposed constitutional

amendment for the initiative and referendum.

In Oklahoma a majority of the delegates to the constitutional convention that will assemble November 20th are pledged to the initiative and referendum.

In Michigan where the State Grange, State Federation of Labor and Referendum Leagues federated to question candidates for the initiative and referendum it will be found, doubtless, that a majority in the legislature are pledged.

In Maine both the political parties are pledged to submit a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum.

This is a total of six states for Majority Rule this year, with six others secured in previous years, Oregon, South Dakota, Illinois, Utah, Texas and Ohio. Nationally, too, the movement is making rapid progress.

Machine rule is doomed.

Everyone loves a hero. Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow's leave of absence from the pulpit to devote his entire time and energies to the people's emancipation from Machine Rule has attracted more attention than pages of explanation concerning the Initiative and Referendum.

"The friends of the Initiative and Referendum," says the Wilmington Journal, "have every reason to be pleased with the vote it secured. There was practically no opposition. It was not expected that the Initiative and Referendum League would be able to secure such a pronounced victory this first election."

UP-TO-DATE GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS.

In the business world there is a rapid spread of improved methods, because it pays. In the political world the spread of improved governmental systems has been slow because it pays—pays the ruling few. They own the private monopolies and the installation of the improvements in the system of government would put an end to special privileges. It would restore the people's power.

In a few places the people have secured the initiative system and are installing the up-to-date governmental systems. What are they?

Direct Nominations is one.

Home Rule (the Federal system) is another.

The Recall is a third.

Proportional Representation is still another. Even where the initiative and referendum exist the city councils and state legislatures do not represent the people's interests. Noted examples are found in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and other initiatives and referendum cities, and in Oregon and South Dakota among the states.

The seat of the difficulty is the election of one man from a district instead of the

election of five or more from a large district. Under the latter system, which exists in many parts of Switzerland, in Belgium and Japan, the real leaders in each class are its nominees and their election is assured. This results in a legislative body composed of patriotic and intelligent men.

Representative government originated under proportional representation, as is historically demonstrated by Prof. John R. Commons, in the New York Independent, June 1900. And wherever the system has been established in modern times it is an unqualified success.

Organized wage-earners and organized farmers have entered the political arena and wherever the initiative is established it is probable that it will be used to establish Proportional Representation, for then the wage-earners and farmers can secure their just quota of representatives. Under the existing system of representation the people are at a disadvantage except as they use the initiative to get direct nominations and proportional representation.

PEOPLE'S RULE VERSUS MACHINE RULE.

This paper has subscribed for Special Service for Initiative and Referendum and Short Write-Ups.

Every patriotic citizen abhors Machine Rule, for it is the rule of the few through the forms of a people's government and results in corruption and graft, child labor, private monopolies and a host of other evils.

There is a non-partisan movement that is terminating this system. It is the questioning of candidates for public office. The interrogatory is, if elected, will you work and vote for the restoration of a system whereby the voters can ballot direct on public questions?

This program has won in twelve states, while nationally more than one-fourth the members of the next House are pledged. Each two years the victories have more than doubled, and wherever the direct vote system is in use or generally known the sentiment for is practically unanimous.

The ELECTRICAL WORKER has arranged for a special news service that will fully report this initiative and referendum movement, and will furnish short write-ups. Thus our readers will get all the latest news of this hopeful movement, completely divorced from partisan politics. Tell your friends and neighbors and suggest that they will find it interesting and instructive to subscribe for The Three months for for a year.

The American people have been looking for deliverance from machine rule and their prayers are being answered.

HIGH-PRICED SAN FRANCISCO.

FROM THE LEADEN HEEL.

Under the date of November 17, a San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Sun*, of which Thomas C. Platt, President of the United States Express Company, and John P. Morgan, President or Director of most everything else in sight, are the reputed owners, writes a long and most sensational account of the workings of labor unions in that city.

If we had a large newspaper at our disposal we'd print the whole of that correspondence, for it is well worth reading and considering, especially in view of the prominence given it by the reputed mouthpiece of Platt and Morgan, than whom no choicer spirits of truth and frankness in the matter of trades unions can be imagined, particularly when it comes to saying something, no matter how truthful, that may militate against such organizations. However, we'll consider some of the vital points presented.

The main trouble seems to be that high wages are demanded and paid. For instance:

"Bricklayers get a minimum of \$7 per day, but very few of them get actually less than \$8 and many get \$8.50 or \$9. Their helpers receive a minimum of \$4 a day, though it is work that any savage fresh from the Fijis might perform. The minimum of plasterers is \$7, but few get less than \$9, and many make \$10 a day. Lathers frequently get \$10.50, and not one of them works for less than \$7. Plumbers get all the way from \$6 to \$9. The most unskilled workman employed upon buildings never receives less than \$3 a day. He is classed as a "laborer," and often gets \$4 or \$5, according to the extremity of the contractor who employs him. Like all his fellows, if he sees his employer is in a tight place he boosts his price."

The last sentence has a familiar sound. The commodity—stocks, bonds, money, labor—is scarce and the owners hold it for as high a price as the traffic will bear. And it doesn't matter whether the shortage is caused by an extraordinary demand for or an artificial cornering of the desired commodity. In either case, the owner follows the example of his "betters," who do precisely the same whenever an opportunity offers; but that's business, legitimate speculation, and the successful speculator is credited with farsightedness and business acumen. How ridiculous it would be to credit mere mechanics and laborers with such noble qualities!

The writer is kind enough to admit that the rents and commodities are higher than formerly, but insists that this is because those employed in transportation have had their wages raised!

Our friend's correspondent says: "Scores of contracts are unprosecuted and scores more are not even let, though the banks are bursting with cash, because labor cannot be had at any price. And why can't labor be had? In the first place, because the local unions are doing everything in their power to keep union men from coming here."

This would seem to equal the efforts of such stable institutions as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to prevent parallel roads from being built in order to prevent competition, and concerning which no such dismal reports appeared in the Platt-Morgan luminary.

Naturally, the *Sun's* correspondent brings to his aid the opinions of the clergy, who are conceded to be experts in relating to manual labor. So a Reverend Leavitt is quoted thus:

"The employer is to understand that the work is done as a favor and that he will be fortunate if it is well done. Pretty much all the work in this city at the present time seems to be done against the grain. The goose that laid the golden egg has not been killed by the labor unions, but it is so far strangled as to look very sick."

Presumably, the "geese" that supply this gentle preacher with "eggs" don't have to soil their hands with work, and the good pastor of his flock of "geese" knows how to coddle them properly. We may accept as truth that "In no city in the world has union labor ever risen to such supreme heights of domination," especially when the sapient scribe informs his masters that the membership of the trade organizations "runs well up above 100,000." Of course, there are some women included in the membership of the labor unions, and they may be counted as those "well up above the 100,000"; so that a hundred thousand citizens who work at manual work for a living are looked upon as unworthy of governing in politics and economics.

The writer says that the present population of San Francisco is about 380,000, and figures that, while that city is a Paradise for union labor "it is something like Hades for the other 280,000 inhabitants."

Well, let's see. Suppose we average three to a family instead of the usual five. The husband (the breadwinner), his wife and one child. That would make a population of 300,000 depending upon union labor for a living, and leaving only 80,000 outside the union ranks. Of these, however, there are many storekeepers and others depending directly upon the work-

ers for a living, and, really, only a small minority who are independent of San Francisco unions for their support.

It would seem, then, that the great majority are benefitted by the economic conditions produced by the trade organizations whose members and their direct dependents from that great majority—300,000 against 80,000.

Then why should there be any "kick coming" if the people of San Francisco run the government of the town?

And how is it possible that, as the *Sun's* correspondent asserts, "there is the silence of terror on every side," because the majority rule? Surely, the great majority of the citizens and their families are not afraid of themselves?

We have taken the data here entirely from the *Sun*, which boasts that "when you see it in the *Sun* it's so."

Therefore, to sum up:

1. Wages are high in San Francisco.
2. Rents and living expenses are high.

3. The majority of citizens are union men.

4. The majority of the inhabitants are union men and their immediate families.

5. The union men take advantage of the law of supply and demand.

6. They also endeavor to control the supply (like respectable financiers).

7. They are also the greatest consumers of commodities.

8. They pay for the commodities out of their wages.

9. They supply the commodities which are exchanged for imported commodities.

10. They build the houses and pay the rent demanded by the owners.

11. They have the most votes, and vote as they please.

With all due respect for Messrs. Platt and Morgan and their editors and correspondents, we are inclined to think that there are greater dampfhoobs in the neighborhood of the *Sun* office than in the high-priced town of San Francisco.

WHERE THE LABOR UNIONISTS OF SAN FRANCISCO STAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO LABOR CLARION.

A word or two from the *Labor Unionists* of San Francisco to all other good citizens, and others:

We—*Labor Unionists* and the other good citizens of the community—are aware of—are alive to—the fact that a situation which may be fairly termed a "crisis" confronts this Municipality.

The Administration of the Municipality, which owes its being to the votes of *Labor Unionists*, has been accused of various crimes and misdemeanors, and is now on trial before the bar of Public Opinion, and, *probably*, various and sundry members of this Administration may be called upon to defend themselves before our courts.

With the high or low crimes or misdemeanors of any office-holder in this city, whether that office-holder occupies his position by virtue of the votes of *Labor Unionists*, or by the favor of men placed in power, or given power, by the votes of *Labor Unionists*, the *Labor Unionists* of San Francisco have no concern apart from that of the other good citizens of San Francisco.

If any man holding office in this Municipality, no matter who he may be, has violated the common laws of our country, the *Labor Unionists* of San Francisco—aye, of the entire country!—say:

"Punish him—have no mercy on him,—a traitor deserves no mercy!"

That is the attitude—those are the sentiments—of the *Labor Unionists* of San Francisco, and that attitude and those sentiments will receive the indorsement of all the other *Labor Unionists* of the United States.

And, now:—

With respect to this "crises":—

To particularize, as it were, the LABOR CLARION has this to say:

Labor Unions existed and prospered in San Francisco many, many years before the Union Labor Party came into being and power.

The life of Labor Unions in this or any other city never has, nor never will, depend upon the success of any political party.

Notwithstanding the fact that the life or progress of *Labor Unionism* is not dependent on the success of any political party, there have been, and, probably there always will be times when *Labor Unionists* have or will determine that united action on election day is necessary to conserve their Bread-and-Butter interests.

Such an occasion confronted the *Labor Unionists* in 1901.

Such an occasion confronted the *Labor Unionists* in 1905.

And, on each occasion, believing that their Bread-and-Butter interests were at

stake, the *Labor Unionists* of San Francisco went to the polls and voted *against* the men they believed to be opposed to them.

(Just read that paragraph over, and digest it.)

Oh, about this "crisis":—

Well, Tom, Dick and Harry, and the veracious (?) daily press are, or appear to be, of the opinion that every *Labor Unionist* in San Francisco is a member of the Union Labor Party and is so bigoted in his allegiance to that party that he is willing to not only condone, but defend any crime or misdemeanor committed by any official or representative of that party.

That sentiment, opinion, or conviction, no matter by whom entertained, is not only erroneous, and without sane foundation, but is *as false as Hell!*

That is an emphatic statement—could it be made more emphatic the LABOR CLARION would gladly seek terms to make it so.

But about this "crisis":—

Day after day, for these several last days, we have been told by the veracious (?) independent (?) and non-partisan (?) daily press, as well as sundry individual mentors, various "public-spirited citizens," and a few genuine well-wishers, that we would "make a terrible mistake" if we (the *Labor Unionists*) defended criminals because by virtue of our vote they had been given the opportunity to commit the various crimes and misdemeanors of which they have been or may be accused.

This solicitude expressed by the veracious (?) daily press, the "prominent" and "public-spirited" citizens, and Tom, Dick and Harry with respect to the attitude of the *Labor Unionists* in this municipal "crisis" would really be amusing to the *Labor Unionist* if he were not awake—if he did not understand the situation.

But he does understand the situation.

And his understanding of the situation may be fairly phrased in this fashion:

Granting—believing—convinced—that "grafting" should be suppressed, and the "grafters" punished—punished without mercy—whenever and wherever found, he (the *Labor Unionist*) is of that uncommon school of thought that makes all "grafters" look alike to him.

For instance:—he (the *Labor Unionist*) does not draw fine distinctions between the "gas-pipe man" who relieves him of his purse and watch, or the polished "grafter" of officialdom, and the "reformer" whose ultimate purpose is to take from the *Labor Unionist* a goodly share of the Bread-and-Butter that he now enjoys by virtue of the power of his Labor Union.

They all look alike to him, (the *Labor Unionist*.)

And now we come to the crux of this municipal "crisis":

For the *Labor Unionists*, the LABOR CLARION has this to say:

Labor Unionism has not, does not, and will not condone or defend dishonesty within or without its ranks.

If there be dishonest men within the ranks of Labor Unionism—and they are there as well as within the ranks of all other kinds and classes of human institutions)—the true *Labor Unionist* will regret the fact, but will be uncompromising in demanding that the guilty be punished—will show little mercy in passing sentence on the man who has betrayed the Bread-and-Butter interests of the men who trusted him.

If there be men (there have been and there are) who, though they are not of us, have secured our friendship and favor only to betray us, or to betray or rob the people, the *Labor Unionists* will treat them as they do the traitor or the thief in their own ranks.

But the *Labor Unionists* is not so blinded by a stern sense of duty that he will fail when meting out punishment to evildoers to *regard the motives of the accusers*.

And it is in accord with this rule of conduct that the *Labor Unionist* of San Francisco has been and is keeping a very close watch on the men who have precipitated the municipal "crisis" that commands the attention of all our citizens today.

And while keeping watch during the development of this municipal "crisis"—and he is generally on watch—the *Labor Unionist* has discovered one or two things of moment—facts that concern his Bread-and-Butter interests. One of the things he has discovered is this.

The moving spirits in the present campaign against "graft" care infinitely less about exposing "graft" because it is "graft" than they do about fastening a charge of "graft" upon certain men because they are or are supposed to be strong factors making for the continued success and progress of the Labor Union movement, and because their humiliation and downfall would seem to promise certain success for a straightforward fight-to-the-finish against Labor Unionism in San Francisco.

Yes, gentlemen, that is one of the things we have discovered.

As to what else we have discovered—well, "tomorrow is another day."

But, with respect to the matter related, some of you will affect surprise, others will express doubt, and yet others will emphatic denial. Well, we have considered the denials in all their phases, and,

gentlemen—"we're of the same opinion still."

And now, Messieurs of the veracious (?) Daily Press, and you, Mr. Public-Spirited Citizen, and you, Tom, Dick and Harry—just a word or two more:

The *Labor Unionists* wish Godspeed to the man or men who expose and bring to book a "grafter," no matter who he may be.

The *Labor Unionists* abhor "grafters" as they do *hypocrites*.

The *Labor Unionists* have neither sympathy nor tolerance for men within or without their ranks who defend "graft" or "grafters."

The *Labor Unionists*, however, are not fools, and they are prepared at all times to meet and give battle to their enemies, whether those enemies appear in the open, in the guise of guardian angels, or as "Michael Feeneys."

There may be a sprinkling of fools among us, gentlemen—granted—but we're not saturated with Foolishness.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Being a Story of an Employer Who Believed in Unionism Being Practiced.

BY ARTHUR F. BLOOMER.

The rapidity with which our villages frequently grow into flourishing, populous cities and industrial centers is one of the wonders of our American enterprise. Where a generation ago was a straggling village of a thousand or fifteen hundred inhabitants may now exist a city of 20,000 composed principally of those dependent for employment on the factories and workshops that have grown up with the city, or, rather, have caused the city to grow, the products of which may reach the furthermost ends of the earth. Such a city was Caruthers, in one of the middle Western States. Fourteen years before this story opens Caruthers had a population of less than 2,000. Now it has 18,000, a mayor and city council, street railways, and electric lights and power—all that goes to make up a hustling city.

John Strong had gone to Caruthers when it was a village, with little more capital than his two hands and his skill as a machinist, from an Eastern city, where he had, while still young, grown tired of working for a wage that scarcely more than provided him the strength from day to day to continue to work. From his little beginning in Carruthers had grown a great manufacturing establishment, which helped the city to grow as the city helped it to grow, and his workmen now number almost a hundred.

There had been few, if any, labor organizations in Carruthers, and, as a necessary attendant, wages were low as compared with the great cities, though, of course, the cost of living was less. But with the growth of the city the latter advanced, as is usual, and wages, too, had slowly advanced—slower than living expenses, as is also usual.

Finally the organizer appeared, and it was but a little time until a committee waited on Mr. Strong, as president of the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, and he was informed that his workmen had enrolled themselves as members of a union.

"I am very glad to hear it, gentlemen," said Mr. Strong, smilingly. "I was a union man from the day when I completed my apprenticeship until I established this business, and I am a firm believer in trade unionism."

"Then," said the spokesman of the committee, "I am sure we shall be able to get along amicably."

"I have no doubt of it, said Mr. Strong, "especially if you prove yourselves true union men in all that the term means. There has been great progress in trade unionism in the last few years."

"Very great indeed, sir," said the spokesman.

"Yes," said Mr. Strong, "and I have tried to keep abreast of the movement by reading trade unionism literature. It may surprise you to know that I am a subscriber for a number of labor publications."

"Well, that is rather unusual for employers, I am afraid," said the committee chairman. "It is gratifying to meet so liberal minded an employer as we find you, Mr. Strong. We do not contemplate any violent changes in the wage scale now nor perhaps soon, and we do not anticipate any great opposition from you if we shall claim a reasonable increase."

"I hope you will always find me reasonable," said Mr. Strong, "and if your members prove union men to the core—for I hold that the employer has as much

to gain from unionism as the employed; that each owes a duty to the other—I am sure our relations will always be pleasant. Perhaps I may go further than you do in my belief in unionism and all that it entails and may have some criticism to offer later."

Within a few weeks the union presented a scale of prices to the president of the company, making some slight advances in wages, which he signed, after inspecting it carefully.

"Gentlemen," said he to the committee, "I have signed your scale cheerfully, for it is quite reasonable; but I do it with the reservation that if I find the members are not true to the principles of unionism, as to which I will conduct an investigation, I am free to withdraw from it."

"We are willing to abide by that, sir," said the president of the union, who was chairman of the committee. "If at any time you find that we are not keeping to the true principles of unionism, we will be glad to have you point it out to us and to rectify our error or absolve you from your agreement."

Within six months the organizers had formed unions in all the principal occupations, and although all proprietors had not proved as tractable and reasonable as Mr. Strong, and there had been a few strikes and lockouts, at the end of that time the town was pretty thoroughly organized into unions. Everything had gone along peaceably and quietly in the Caruthers Manufacturing Company's great establishment. Every member of the mechanical force was in the union. A few—there are always some black sheep—had demurred to joining, but were at once given to understand that they had no sympathy from the company in their resistance and they speedily surrendered.

It was with some surprise that the president of the union received a message from Mr. Strong that he would like to see him, but he went at once—this some months after organization.

"You will remember the verbal clause that I added to our agreement when I signed the scale of prices," said Mr. Strong, "and that I might claim to be released from it under certain circumstances."

"Very well indeed sir," said the president; "but I am at a loss to know how we have given offense."

"I should like to have permission to address your union at its next meeting," said Mr. Strong, "at which I will show you that you have not kept faith with me and are not true to the principles of unionism. Your committee asked me to point out wherein you might be lacking, and I want to do it in the presence of the entire union, so that the members will not get it at second hand. I am very much in earnest in this matter. If I am

to live up to the principles of unionism the members must do so, too."

"We will be glad to have you address the meeting," said President Phelps, "and I will cause such notice to be sent out that every member will be there. I am totally in the dark as to our short-comings, but the union will hear you with pleasure."

The news that Mr. Strong had something to say to the union brought every member out, and after the routine business was transacted he was invited in from the ante-room, where he had been waiting.

"Gentlemen," said President Phelps, "you are all aware that Mr. Strong has stated his desire to address our union. I have no need to introduce him. You all know him, and such has been his interest in our movement that I believe he knows every one of you. We will now hear him."

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the union," began Mr. Strong, "I will not tire you with long introductory words. I was gratified when you formed your union, for I am a believer in trade unions. I was a member of a union before many of you ever saw the inside of a workshop. When you presented your scale of wages to me, as the president of the company, I cheerfully signed it. But I signed it with the announced reservation that I would not feel bound by it unless you comported yourselves as true union men. You have not done so."

A sensational buzz ran around the room.

"Among the requirements of your union is one that we shall not employ any but union men. Is it not so?"

"Yes, yes," came from all parts of the room.

"You refuse to handle material that comes from non-union shops. Am I right?"

"Yes, yes," came again from the assembled men.

"You will neither work with non-union men nor use the produc of non-union men in working for my company?"

"No, no."

"Mr. President, will you step here a moment?"

Mr. Phelps wonderingly walked to the open space in which Mr. Strong stood.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Strong, as he turned back Mr. Phelps' coat and examined the inside pocket, "I do not find the union label. Was the suit of clothes made by a union tailor?"

Mr. Phelps reddened and returned to his seat.

"Mr. Secretary, that is a handsome pair of shoes, but (looking closely) they have no union label."

The secretary's feet were hastily taken down from the top of the desk, where

their position had added much to his comfort.

"While waiting in the ante-room I examined many of the hats that I saw hanging there, and though I found a few with union labels, I feel sure they are there without the owner's knowledge. Who among you has a hat with the union label in it?"

A young man arose. "I think my hat has the union label," he said.

"You think!" The sarcasm in Mr. Strong's voice caused the hopeful young man to seat himself suddenly.

"Most of you use tobacco in some form," continued the speaker. "I did as a workman and do as an employer, and so am not here to condemn the practice. Which of you can show me a piece of union-made tobacco? Who of you smoke blue label cigars?"

Guessing was too hazardous. Nobody rose.

"I have looked into the matter at the stores patronized by most of you, and I have found no indication that any of you ever asked for union-made goods of any kind. Is it not so?"

There were able debaters in the union, but none rose to combat him.

"Some of the bakers in this city are union and some are not. Have you supported your fellow unionists and withheld support from the non-unionists? You have not!"

"Gentlemen, I have given you a fair trial. You are unionists only so far as your own wages and conditions are concerned. I might go into this a good deal further, for I have thoroughly investigated it; but I have shown enough to convinced any fair minded man that you are not union men. You don't know the meaning of the term!"

One might have knocked the whole assemblage over with a feather.

"You demand that we shall employ union labor while you spend your union wages for the product of scabs. You will not work with a scab, but you will buy what he produces on equal terms with union goods. You will not work with a scab material, but you will wear it and eat it and smoke it. You require the employer to boycott non-union labor while you encourage it. I must not employ a scab, but I must compete with his em-

ployer for your trade. You demand union conditions in the way of comfortable and sanitary shops and you support the sweat shops and tenement house producers. And you call yourselves union men! Bah! I am ashamed of you! I repudiate you and your scale!"

Mr. Strong abruptly ended his speech and started for the door. The silence of the meeting was almost awful. It was a room full of dead men so far as they showed any signs of life. He had nearly reached the door, when he stopped as though a new thought had occurred to him. He turned around and faced the meeting.

"Mr. President," he said—the anger was gone from his voice. "Mr. President, perhaps I have been too harsh. I should have taken into consideration that most of you are new unionists and have as yet little conception of what unionism means. The whole theory and scope of trade unionism is not to be grasped in six short months. You have yet to learn that it has its obligations as well as its benefits. We are all more or less afflicted with the human instinct to buy where we can the cheapest, regardless of the fact that it may be the dearest in the end. I am going to give you another probation before I become your enemy. Perhaps you have not reasoned that in demanding patronage you must concede patronage. It may not have occurred to you that the workingmen are the principal buyers of nearly all products, and that in buying of the non-union employer you are putting the union employer at a disadvantage. Theoretically you consider the interests of all unionists identical, but you set your theory at naught by your practice. I will wait another six months to see if you are union men."

The cheer that burst forth from the members of the union was the only answer Mr. Strong needed to convince him that his lesson had not fallen on barren minds. Within the specified time union signs all over Caruthers showed that the true meaning of unionism had been learned, not alone by the employees of the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, who constituted the greater number of the union of their trade, but by all the trade unionists and their sympathizers.—American Federationist.

SCHOOLS LEARN FROM UNIONS.

When a trades union wishes to secure an authoritative and final decision on any matter of importance it resorts to a referendum of all its constituent unions. In like manner the board of education has now reached that stage of assimilation to a trades union at which it finds it necessary to order a referendum of the teachers in the different schools.

The occasion of this innovation is the so called spelling reform. The text book commission recommends that the board shall submit the matter to a referendum of the teachers. The teachers are to vote whether the present spelling shall be continued in use or be abolished.—Chicago Chronicle.

WOMAN LABOR LEADER OF ENGLAND SOON TO VISIT UNITED STATES.

Women are looming large in British politics just now. Aside entirely from the present agitation by adult women for the right to vote, there has been, particularly during this year, an enormous increase of the powers of working women. Silently without apparently wishing to give the alarm, industrial women have organized themselves so perfectly that today members of women's unions number about 135,000. "Their social status is daily increasing in importance.

There will soon visit the United States—to take part in the great women's conference to be held in Chicago early in February—one of the foremost women organizers of the United Kingdom. This is Miss Mary R. Macarthur, secretary and organizer of the Women's Trade Union league, which society is the hub of the women's industrial movement.

REMARKABLE UNITY.

The Women's trade union league is a federation of affiliated women's unions. It has been almost entirely through this unique organization that Great Britain's women workers have been brought into a unity which is truly remarkable.

Up to this time, it has been popularly supposed that women lacked organizing faculty. Mutual jealousies, fierce competition of industrial strife and the psychology of woman herself were said to militate against any effective pulling together. In fact, to form women into a "combine" has been considered among the political impossibilities. She was supposed to resemble the electrical fluid the elements of which are "mutually repulsive."

And yet, despite all these arguments the "organized woman" has arrived. Today she presents a solidarity of interests that serves as a model to the most compact man-run machine organization ever brought into existence.

The writer has just obtained from Miss Macarthur herself the exclusive story of how this vast number of women, all representing divergent interests, have been combined, amalgamated and wrought into a symmetrical, working, dynamic force, which is exerting a profound influence on English industrialism today.

The headquarters of the women's movement in England are in a big block of buildings on Clerkenwell road, adjoining the Holborn town hall, in London. It was here that Miss Macarthur was found. She had just returned from the north of England, where she had been telegraphed for in order to take part in a woman's "strike conference."

If there is a trade dispute of any kind among members of the various unions

with which the central league is affiliated, ten chances to one Miss Macarthur will be called in to arrange terms for both parties.

Though only in her 26th year, and possessing a vivacity that belies the seriousness of her character, Miss Macarthur is possessed of tact, judgment, and determination far beyond her years.

Miss Macarthur is tall, handsome, with light golden hair, blue, laughing eyes, any a youthfulness that, in these days of owlish dignity, is as refreshing as a whiff of ocean spray in the sunlight. It might be added that she is simply adored by the hosts of working girls who look up to her for counsel, advice and help in their various struggles against the people who earn their daily bread by the sweat of other people's brows.

MISS MACARTHUR TALKS.

On making inquiries as to the women's trade union movement Miss Macarthur reluctantly consented to grant an interview, in which she gives—in her own words—an outline sketch of the industrial woman's position in England today. She said:

"I was born in Glasgow in 1880, and, at an early age, learned bookkeeping. My first employer was my own father. I took an interest in journalism in my early days, and it was through journalistic work that I got my first insight into trade unionism for women.

"My connection with the women's movement came about in a very singular way. I went to a labor meeting at Ayr, in Scotland, one day, for the purpose of writing a skit on the proceedings. It turned out to be the old story of going to scoff, but remaining to pray. I became impressed with the truth and meaning of the labor movement, and it was not long before I had joined forces with these very people. In due time I became a member of the Ayr branch of the National union of shop assistants and clerks.

"After acting as delegate, and then first president of the Scottish council of shop assistants, I became a member of the national executive of the union, being the first woman to hold that position. In 1903, I was a delegate to the Scottish trade union congress.

"Desiring a wider scope for my work I came to London in 1903, taking a position with a commercial firm. The secretaryship of the Women's trade union league happening to become vacant just at that time, I was appointed by the committee to that position.

"The late Lady Dilke was, at that time,

chairman of the league. I would like to mention here that the foundation of the present great success of the entire women's trade union movement were laid by Lady Dilke, who had worked for upward of 20 years in the cause of trade unionism among women. Lady Dilke has been succeeded in the chairmanship of the league by her niece, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, who has more than amply justified all our expectations, and has advanced the cause of the woman labor movement far more than I can say. I consider that Lady Dilke sowed the seed of the harvest which we are now reaping.

"To afford an idea of the numerical strength of the women trade union movement in this country, I may say that already over 135,000 women are effectively organized; and the number is increasing every day.

"The upper grades of women's labor are being disentangled from the meshes of class prejudice and sham superiority which have so long constituted the chief obstacle to their organization, this being evidenced by the marked growth of unionism among women civil servants, and by hundreds of women telephone operators, telegraphists, typists and others throughout the country.

"Not only are women of higher intelligence taking advantage of organization, but working girls throughout the British Isles have recognized and grasped the idea of the power they may obtain by unity. We now have effective organizations of women tailoresses, tea packers, bookbinders, milliners and dressmakers, paper bag makers, shop assistants, textile workers—in fact, of nearly every department of woman's work capable of being organized.

"Already women's union in the United Kingdom have made themselves felt in many directions, and now employers are beginning to pay more respect to the claims of women in industrial life. Almost daily we have to deal with cases of oppression and injustice to working women, and we are endeavoring to get all employers of women's labor to treat these workers with more justice.

"For instance, last year we managed to help numbers of women in the matter of excessive hours, insufficient mealtime, 'time cribbing' by employers, bad sanitation, overcrowding, dangerous machinery and materials, fines and deductions and the other devices of the more unscrupulous employers of women's labor.

ARM TORN OFF.

"In our legal advice department, conducted by Miss Sophy Sanger, we were able to render substantial service to a number of women who, otherwise, would have been compelled to submit to the utmost injustice.

"It might be interesting for you to know that the assistance rendered by the woman's trade union league is not wholly confined to women. In one case, we took up the claim of a man who had his arm torn off, in a wringing machine. We brought proceedings for him under the employers' liability act and got his \$950 damages.

"To give a few instances of some of our claims, I might mention the case of a girl who lost four fingers in a calender machine. She received payments at the rate of \$1.50 a week for nearly two years, and then her case was settled through our legal department for \$315. Had it not been for our organization she would have received nothing.

"Another girl lost two fingers of her left hand in an unfenced calender machine. We threatened proceedings, and got her \$250 by negotiation.

"We deal with large numbers of claims for compensation of various kinds and obtain relief for hundreds who, without our aid, would have no remedy.

"It would be impossible in the space of a short article to give even the briefest account of our work. A glance over the field of women and women's work generally in this country is certainly full of encouragement for our cause.

"Apart from the trade union movement, women have come prominently forward in political and social life. The value of their work in local affairs has been recognized, and many appointments of women to public posts have taken place during the last year or so. I might mention the appointment of Miss Phillippa Garrett Fawcett by the London county council to an educational post at a salary of \$2000, and also that of Hon. Maud Lawrence as chief woman inspector under the board of education. Miss Adler and Mrs. Oakeshott, members of the women's industrial council, have also received county council appointments. Recently a number of women sanitary inspectors, factory inspectors and other important appointments have been made, while about 70 women serve on county and borough committees.

"On the question of the right of women to vote, I might mention that this matter is a burning question among such representative organizations as the National union of women's suffrage societies, the Women's national liberal association, the Irish women's suffrage association, the Women's social and political union, the Women's cooperative guild, and other important organizations.

"Numbers of very prominent members of parliament have the interests of our cause at stake, and they aid us with help, advice and support in every way.

THIRTY-SEVEN REASONS WHY.

The Articles on Which the Trade Unionist Bases His Faith in Union Principles and Which Inspire His Enthusiasm:

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.
2. Because it helps to prevent the reductions in wages. Cut downs rarely come to well organized labor.
3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Unorganized trades work the longest hours.
4. Because in union there is strength. This is as true of wage earners as of states.
5. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers, as from all men.
6. Because association is the distinguishing feature of the age. Men of affairs and of executive ability set the example in the business world.
7. It lessens excessive competition for situations. Useless competition is like useless fiction.
8. Because it educates as to public questions. The trade union takes the place of the debating society and professor's lecture.
9. Because it gives men self-reliance. A servile employe is not a free man.
10. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous or suspicious one of another, even at the best.
11. Because it is a good investment. No other institution gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.
12. Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.
13. Because it enlarges acquaintance. Their world is too restricted for most wage earners.
14. Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.
15. Because it curbs selfishness. The grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinion of his fellows.
16. Because it levels up. Getting more wages for the low man raises the standard for all.
17. Because it makes the shop better to work in. The brutal foreman can't bully the union card.
18. Because it is your duty. The non-union man is the sutler of the union army.
19. Because it helps the family. More money, more comfort, more luxuries, if you please.
20. Because it helps the state. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.
21. Because it is scientific. The trade union principle stands the test of analysis and application.
22. Because it is labor saving machinery. The lever of organization can move the industrial world.
23. Because it is legal. The state has been forced to take off the conspiracy ban.
24. Because skinflints and amateurs condemn it. The trade union is to be commended for the enemies it has made.
25. Because your own common sense approves it. What argument can you bring against it?
26. Because it has come to stay. Social fads wax and wane, but the trade union has its fixed place in the social structure.
27. Because of its possibilities. The trade union can be made all that the hearts and intellects of the workers will permit.
28. Because it is American. The highest possible standard of livelihood is none too good for sovereign citizens.
29. Because it is not an experiment. A century of tests has demonstrated its ability.
30. Because it is evolutionary. It seeks no miracles, but goes on step by step.
31. Because it means business. It grasps at tangible results and does not spend its force in speculation.
32. Because of the enemies it has made. When you see people outside the wage class fighting trade unions put it down that trade unions are desirable.
33. Because it is philosophical. It takes human nature as it is, not as somebody says it ought to be.
34. Because it is universal. The trade union idea is co-existent with civilization.
35. Because it is immediate. It stands as a bulwark for the defense of labor.
36. Because it is a necessity. Your interests as a seller of labor are the interests of your class.
37. Because—fill this out with any reason which impels a man to gain the best possible kind of a livelihood for himself and those who are dependent upon him.—St. Joseph's Union, edited by Father D. O. Crowley.

CORRESPONDENCE

Local Union No. 6.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been appointed as press secretary, and as No. 6 has not been represented by letter in the WORKER for many an issue, I thought a good many of the electrical workers throughout the country would get the impression that the April calamity put No. 6 down and out, but such is not the case. No. 6 is in a flourishing condition, partly due to the after effects of the calamity and partly due to the untiring efforts of President Urmy, Business Agent Loomis and Secretary Yoell. Traveling cards having been received from nearly all parts of the United States, but while they are all working at present, there no doubt will be a slump as soon as the rainy season sets in, as there are very few buildings of a permanent nature arising, nearly one-half of the building trades working in buildings of the one-story type in the burnt area, property owners having received permission from our Labor Mayor, Schmitz, to erect same, providing they are removed within a year, for while plans have been drawn for a few \$3,000,000 class A structures, this type of buildings do not arise in a day.

No. 6 is still maintaining her examining board as per agreement with the building trades and contractors associations, which was necessary before the fire, she finds even more necessary now, and as the board does not expect applicants to be an Edison, Tesla or Marconi, therefore anybody with a good practical knowledge of the electrical craft need have no fear, as the high scale prevailing in San Francisco is directly due to this examination which has been in vogue since the existence of No. 6. In this way No. 6 can guarantee first class men to contractors. Only the fifth-raters are always yelling against practical examinations and the next convention should certainly put the compulsory examination clause in our constitution.

Trusting you will find space in the WORKER for this letter, I am

Fraternally yours,

B. ALTMAN,

Press Secy.

1323 Octavia st., San Francisco, Cal.,
Nov. 11, 1906.

Local Union No. 7.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have not had a letter in the WORKER for some time I will try my

hand. In regard to the non-union man and the "scab". Now, there is a vast difference between the "scab" and the non-unionist. Non-unionists are those workers who drudge along like "dumb, driven cattle," taking no part in the great industrial struggles that are being waged around them; but "scabs" are those who take an active part in the fight against the workers of their own trade. The "scab" in nearly every case is like the horse in the burning stable, who not only refuses to come out, but kicks and bites the brave fireman who goes to his rescue. The union is battling to benefit everyone in the trade, "scabs" included. The increase in wages obtained by the coal miners will be paid to the 17,000 "scabs" who tried to break up the strike, as well as to the 150,000 strikers who went through poverty and hardship for five months to obtain it.

The activity of the "scab" is suicidal. He injures himself as well as his mates. All the millions of the corporations are not as deadly to the union as his obstinate traitorship. If this fact is kept in mind, the hatred of the trade unionist for the "scab" can be seen to have some justification.

What are trades unions organized for, if not to obtain more personal liberty for the members? Can anyone seriously imagine that a body of men will band together and pay dues for years for the sake of getting less personal liberty than they have? What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and his hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harness and the whip as obedient as the cart horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own. No man is free who has not something to say about the conditions under which he works. The free man today is he who has some money in the bank; who is out of debt; who works a fair length of time for a fair amount of money, and who can personally, or through his union, remedy any injustice from which he may be suffering. If the wage-workers do not protect their own interests who will? Will the politician? Will the college professor? Will the supreme court? If the workingmen had no unions there is no limit to the wrongs they would suffer at the hands of despotic

capitalists. The misery of the victim would be as limitless as the greed of the oppressor.

The competition in luxury now being waged by millionaires and their wives would cause one reduction to follow another in quick succession.

Now, I think it is about time for some of you to wake up and see where you are at and help to push the movement along. Don't stay away from meetings so much and holler about the business that was done or about the gang running the local. Your place is in the hall. Well I will ring off for this time, but try and do better next time. With best wishes to the Brotherhood at large, I remain

Yours fraternally,

FRANK FISHER,
P. D. C., No. 7, 2nd Dist.,
Duluth, Minn. I. B. E. W.

Local Union No. 10.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Now a word from local No. 10: It has been some time since No. 10 had a letter in the Journal. As we are feeling good over our victory, November 6, will let you all know our county had a prosecutor that was an enemy to organized labor, and on November 6 he went down to defeat. Two years ago he was elected by 10,000 majority, this time he was defeated by 1,300 majority. It can be done if the boys stick together.

Work is fairly good around Indianapolis at present. We have changed our meeting night from Friday to Saturday night. Meet in same hall.

Bro. Chas. Forward met with an accident October 29th and was badly burned and hurt internally by the fall, and is in the hospital in a serious condition.

Bro. Thos. Mullen died October 20th, 1906. Will send a copy of resolutions. Please put in Journal.

Wishing all brothers success,

FRANK T. BROOKS,
Press Secretary Local No. 10.
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 11, 1906.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Thos. Mullen, after a brief illness, and

WHEREAS, we deeply sympathize with his mother and his sisters and his brothers in their sad affliction, therefore be it

Resolved, that Local Union No. 10, I. B. E. W., humbly submit to the will of God and extend to his mother, sisters and brothers our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal and a copy be sent to his mother and a copy be spread on our minutes.

J. O. CLARK,
S. L. DIXON,
Committee.

Local Union No. 15.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

After all the haps and mishaps, having the misfortune to be elected press secretary, it is up to me to write a few lines to let the Brotherhood know that Local 15 is progressing along nicely. Now union men are getting very scarce in this locality and work having been plentiful in the past, and prospect for the future seems good. Electricity seems to be getting ahead of steam around here in rapid transit.

We have about a dozen tunnels under construction to connect with New York. So in the future, when we pay the brothers in New York a visit, all we have to do is to fall down a hole here in Jersey and, presto, change! we are in New York, but when we come to again on top we see a sight that makes us sad, the little old horse car of old adage is still on the job.

I send a little sample in ryme, hoping our editor will find room for same.

Did you ever ride in the West street horse-car,
That thing of the past, an echo from afar?
How it crawls up the street till a truck bars the way,
Then the driver "gets lively" and swears at delay.
The car jumps the track, jolting over the stones;
The driver cares not for his passengers' bones!
On gallop the horses until by good luck
The car gains the track in front of the truck.
At last when your haven you see with delight,
Amid horses and wagons you have to alight,
Dash for the sidewalk in terror and fear,
Or risk life and limb in reaching your pier.
Oh, all ye that sigh for the days of "lang syne."
Your sighing will cease with one trip on this line.

A. M. L.

Yours fraternally,
P. SORENSEN,
Press Sec.

Jersey City, Oct. 30, 1906.

Local Union No. 21.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Resolutions adopted by Local 21, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in memory of Bro. James Conway.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Almighty God to take from our midst, our worthy Brother, therefore be it

Resolved, that the members of 21, I. B. of E. W., having learned with profound sorrow of the death of our beloved Brother and be it

Resolved, that the sympathy of this organization be extended to the widow and family of our deceased Brother and that an engrossed copy of these Resolutions be presented to his wife, and that they be spread on the records of this local, and a copy forwarded to our Official Journal, and be it further

Resolved, that in memory of our beloved Brother, our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

CHAS. BAKER,
J. L. MURPHY,
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1906.

I take my best pen in hand to announce to all brothers that the strike situation in Philadelphia with the Bell is on its last legs, as they are unable to make any progress or do anything with their scabs, even with all the variable schemes that they have tried to conquer us, and we think by the first of the year that they will consider their mistake and become reconciled to union labor. I must also state to all brothers of 21 and elsewhere that it is with a feeling of regret I have to announce the death of our beloved brother, George Ziglar, as he was an active member and worker for our local and brotherhood. Resolutions have been adopted and will be mailed by Bro. James Birmingham, to be issued in our WORKER. Our meetings have been very quiet lately, as most of the boys are out of town and some that are not out forget meeting nights. There ought to be some discipline used on brothers who do not attend at least once a month. Every member should attend each meeting night and spread some salve, even if he has none to spread, Make a bluff at it. Then there would be no street arguments or kicks at other meetings. Since the "Dems" got licked our worthy Bro. Chas. Baker is very quiet and tame and has not been attending regularly. We miss "Bow Wow," as he stirs things up and puts life in our meetings. Since he has dismissed his campaign work for the "Dems" he surely must have time to attend. Bro. Max Moran has a new number on Twelfth street added to his list. Max is there on all new arrivals. He has a system of picking them up, especially when he hits up a plate of raws. I must announce to all brothers that "Smitty the Push" has discarded his police uniform and is doing a stunt on the hooks again. He is stump jumping for the trolley people. We have our drag net out after him and expect him in his old seat again in the near future. We have a few brothers out of work at present, owing to a lay-off on the Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad. Hear Bro. Larry Murphy is in the burg and doing nicely. My best respects to all, Larry, including little Larry. Hughie Collins is doing a stunt on crutches, owing to a broken leg, caused by falling on the sidewalk, and is at the Hahnemann hospital. Bro. Kirk and Flanerty are making quite a stay. How are things on the New Haven "Cherlis?" Bros. Jimmy Reed and Patton were both present at last meeting and warmed things up, which made our meeting very interesting. We had a little grievance with 98, but glad to say things are patched up again. Bro. Bert Biglow is in Atlantic City, working for the Light Company, and has become a home guard. He has not been in Philadelphia for six months. The boys wonder how he can stay away. How about it, "Bullets?" I would like to know when Bro. Billy Godshall is going to Arkansas again, and if he will take the Calumet Railway, by way

of Burnside, or side whiskers? My best respects to Georgie Rowe, also Jay Mott, and all the old time yages, with best wishes to all, not forgetting F. Sullivan and George Gleasson of 39.

I remain yours fraternally,
JIMMY MACK,
1022 Parish street.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1906.

Local Union No. 23.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I take the liberty of asking you to publish a letter in the WORKER, as it strikes me pretty funny. Will enclose same.

Well, Brothers, we are still struggling and have been all summer, but at last we can see a light which looks very bright. G. V. P. McNulty was with us at the last meeting and gave the members a very good talk, and explained the situation in every respect and every member went home feeling that he was on the right side of the fence, as I say we have just got a good foot-hold and before many months No. 23 will be fixed better than ever.

J. B. HILTON.

Local Union No. 23.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I will take this opportunity to write you as my load is dropping off. I havn't very much to do from now out. My principal reason for writing you is this: I was handed a letter from the Forest City Light and Power Co., Forest City, Ia. The letter was addressed to J. B. Thompson and he gave it to me. The letter read something as follows: Mr. Thompson,

Dear Sir—Do you know of a competent man to do either inside or outside wiring for light plant or telephone work. We will be willing to pay a good man good wages.

Yours truly,
J. A. PETERS.

Well that letter looked O. K. so I wrote to them to find out what wages they were willing to pay and the letter that I am going to enclose with this one will explain that quite clearly. Now what I want is to see that letter in the next WORKER and I would like to have you send the WORKER to me for six months.

How is work up there now? Well, it is now three minutes of twelve so I will quit and close down.

Yours fraternally,
F. C. SMITH,
Box 606, Spirit Lake, Ia.
Spirit Lake, Ia., Nov. 21, 1906.
Mr. F. C. Smith,
Spirit Lake, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—Your letter received and replying to same will say we wish to employ a competent man, though not an expert, who can do electric light work and telephone work. In electric light work we

would want a man competent to do both outside and inside wiring, able to repair transformers, meters, and arc lights when out of repair, read the meters, in fact to see that the lights are kept in good shape at all times. In telephone work we would expect a man to be competent to locate trouble whether in the 'phone or line, and be able to fix 'phones, switchboard, generators, etc., in fact sort of an all round man in this line. As stated we would not expect an expert, but expect to hire a man capable of running a light plant, or a telephone system and be able to do any part of the work, except in case of an accident to some of the machinery that would require a skilled man to repair. We do not want a manager. Would pay \$50.00 per month to start and as soon as a man has shown us that he is worth more we will increase his wages according to his worth to us. Our telephone work will not all be confined to this city as we own a system which includes several exchanges and toll lines, and when a man is working at this work we would pay his expenses allowing one half of his board while away from home; board being \$1.00 per day, and on this basis you would be getting your board while out of this town for \$3.50 per week. If this proposition appeals to you let me know by return mail as we expect to engage a man as quickly as possible, the man we now have will leave for Colorado next Tuesday and we expect to engage a man before that time.

Very respectfully,

J. A. PETESS,

Forest City, Ia., Oct. 31, 1906. Sec'y

Local Union No. 29.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Martin Graves;

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who, while in life, we held dear as a brother, and as friend, and while we can nevermore grasp his hand and meet his pleasant smile in this life, we humbly submit to Him who has called our brother's spirit to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, as a brotherly organization, pay tribute to his memory in these lines, as a character worthy of confidence, honor and justice, and that our union has sustained a sad and severe loss.

Resolved, that as a union we most humbly bow submissively to an All-wise God.

Resolved, that we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, as a token of respect to our departed brother.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy be sent to the bereaved

family, also a copy furnished our official journal for publication.

P. S. FLEISHER,
C. J. CUNNINGHAM,
E. O. SHEPHERD,
Committee.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 25, 1906.

Local Union No. 37.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No. 37 wishes all brothers a merry X-mas and a happy New Year.

We are going to move into our new hall the second Friday in December, and will meet on the second and fourth Fridays of the month in the future.

Well, brothers, we are getting ready for election of officers, and I hope that all brothers will do their duty.

We are doing quite a stroke of business in the organizing line and the poor, old goat will be after earning a good X-mas dinner and a rest at New Year as there will be very little to do.

Bro A. W. McIntyre spent a little time with us in Hartford and done a good stroke of business. He has started for the weak places, where he is badly needed.

We also had a visit from F. I. Sullivan, G. T., when he was passing through here. He looks O. K.

Well, brothers, I think I can handle an 8-foot bar better than an 8-inch pencil, but the brothers wanted to let the Brotherhood know that they were in existence and elected me for the job. This will finish my term for this year and I hope that some other brother will keep you better posted for 1907. I am going to say a few words before I close about bettering your condition. Brother, how can you expect the Brotherhood to better your condition when you won't better your own? How many of you have got the price of a good suit of winter clothes saved after your years work? I hope you all have. How many of you go home pay nights and talk unionism to your wife's mother or boarding mistress? Do you tell them that your money is union money and you would like them to buy union goods with it and from a union salesman? Tell them every pay night until they get unionism on the brain and then they will talk it themselves. Brother, you will never be organized until your better half is organized, too. If you haven't got a better half, get one with union principles. If you haven't the nerve to organize with the sisterhood you are not fit for the brotherhood. I hope this will wake up some of the dead ones. Brothers there is no fun writing letters, but I thought I would try my hand and see if I could not get some of the brothers interested in the WORKER and lead them on to reading it, as some look for the jokes in it and then throw it to one side and never think of reading the reports or letters in it. I got a "bawl" tonight from a brother for something I put in my last

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letter. Well, brothers, if the cap don't fit don't wear it. If I did not have some one to strike at I would not want to waste my time writing. Wake up and do your duty and give me a rest.

Don't forget the election of officers and don't try to put the job on some one else if you are nominated.

Our new hall is Columbia Hall, 903 Main street, corner of Pratt street.

Best wishes to all brothers from local 37.

D. M. M.,

Press Secretary.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 30, 1906.

this time of the year, Eh! No workers are laying around.

Well, good luck to all brothers. Keep a stiff upper lip and pull together as we are still sawing wood.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. HICKS, Recording Secretary.

231 Blandina st., Utica, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1906.

Local Union No. 45.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear sir and brother: I have been instructed by Local No. 45, to forward to you



Triplets of Brother Charles Hanna of L. U. No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.

Local Union No. 42.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Last fall the work looked a little down in the mouth when the companies started to whittle off, but the work picked right up again and everything is booming. Those who couldn't get work in the city have got it in the country in the vicinity.

We, having our charter open for thirty days, are doing fine. Last meeting we had twenty-one applications, accepted and initiated thirteen new members and six more at a special. That's going some for

a photo of the triplets of our brother Chas. Hanna, better known as Mark Hanna among various locals, and any members who wish to correspond with Mark will always find him other than working hours, at 112 E. Genesee St., helping take care of the little family. Mark Hanna is not very big himself but has lots of care's and is the busiest man in Local 45 at the present and most likely will be for sometime to come.

Yours fraternally,

R. W. LESTER, R. S.

179 15th st. Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

Local Union No. 76.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear sir and brother: I have been waiting for something to happen before I wrote you for the "WORKER." It has happened and so I will write. The Home Teu. Co. has signed p and are on the fair list now, but the situation is not changed any for they have let the contract of building the system to a contracting company and as yet we have not been able to put them on the right side. I ask as a special favor that this be published in December "WORKER" if possible, as many of the brothers hearing the Home has signed up will float here and be disappointed to find no work. We know that the company have been sending all over the country for men, so please find space if possible and oblige,

W. H. BUTLER.
Press Sec.

59th and Park Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

Local Union No. 77.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother I. N. Copeland, and WHEREAS, we mourn the death of him, who in life we held dear as a brother. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That members of our local, Union No. 77, extend to the family of our late Brother Copeland our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother, I. N. Copeland, a copy spread on our minute book and a copy sent to our official journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother.

L. O. ANDRES,
M. BLAIR,
THOS. HYNES,
Committee.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 5, 1906.

Local Union No. 78.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been some time since anything was heard from Local 78, but we still exist and rocking along as best we can. What members we have are true to the cause, but we are lacking in number for the simple reason that all the old electrical workers are getting a few cents above the average pay of the younger craftsmen. The contractors have made this advance in order to keep some of the best workmen out of the local. I have never seen times more prosperous along the line of work in this city before. Most every company is looking for men, but when asked what pay is coming, its the same old story, \$2.50 per day of 9 or 10 hours, as

the case may be, and they take pains to specify good men. It seems as long as there is plenty of work going on some of the men don't need to belong to the union, but let things go dull all of a sudden and the flour barrell gets so empty that you can hear the sieve hit the bottom, and you will see a crowd in the hall the next meeting night. Some to pay one month's dues and others six months. Now brothers that kind of unionism don't hold good. Let us be on hand at all times to help defend the cause. Hoping to see our union on top of the ladder at an early date. I will close for this time. I remain yours in the worthy cause.

P. H. HENDRICK,
Press Sec.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 24, 1906.

Local Union No. 83.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Being nearly time for another worker, I had better get my letter in. Milwaukee will be one of the best towns in the country at the rate we are going after the stragglers. The Independent Telephone has at last received their franchise and the work will commence in the spring. Now brothers let me tell you, don't flock in here now for there is nothing here but what we can look after, and by staying away until the work begins, you will do us here a great favor. It will help us get better conditions from the other companies now here, but when they see that men are plentiful it will be so much harder for us here to gain anything. Let them think that the linemen are hard to get and we can make them come to time. So brothers give us a hand in this and you will better yourself as much as we will that are now here fighting for better conditions. Thanking you in advance for the help that you brothers will give us in this, we hope to have a job for a good bunch of the boys next spring.

Now for the agreement we have with the new telephone company. All help must be a card man in good standing in their respective unions, otherwise stay away. They agree to pay \$3.00 a day for linemen, eight hour days, and foremen of course get more, \$3.50 per day, same hours. Cable men have not come to an agreement to my knowledge, as yet.

The city will build here in the near future so that will make Milwaukee a good town for some time to come. The brothers will be told through the WORKER in time, so anyone wishing to come here will have lots of time, but help us get better conditions with the other company now and stay away until work begins. I know you will do this. I hope there is space in the WORKER for this letter, I would like to see it there. Brothers let me warn you about paying up your dues, don't let them get away from you too far. There are two of our Past Brothers, who,

in the last six months have lost out by being behind in their dues. A few weeks ago ex-Brother Hawkes fell from a pole, and lingered a few days when he died. Now this brother was six months in arrears and of course was not entitled to any benefit, but all the brothers laid off the day of his burial and marched in a body to the depot and sent a large pillow of flowers. He left a wife and two children, who will have it so much harder now. Boys, pay up and stay up, then you will be all right and it will help to strengthen the entire I. B. E. W. now I'll have to shut off the circuit. With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,
G. R. OBERTS.

P. S. Royal Brand of overalls and shirts are on the unfair list, got bogus labels, don't buy them.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 29, 1906.

Local Union No. 87.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in addressing my letter to the WORKER, as it is not my desire to try to illuminate the minds of its multitude of readers, but to try and open up a new avenue of thought from others that are more capable than I, so as to try and overcome the great obstacle that confronts the Electrical workers in this vicinity. Discrimination against the I. B. E. W. and how to overcome the same. We have been wonderfully successful the past six months under the circumstances, having gained five new locals, and some of the old locals gaining fully 150 per cent. The various companies realizing our rapid progress have been using every means possible to overcome our efforts, by paying detectives and spotters to join our locals and use every effort to disrupt our organization. In Local 87 we had expelled one E. J. Mayberry, and after he had taken an appeal to our Grand V. P., J. J. Reid, and was again thrown down he put in two months educating an understudy to take his place, while he left for parts unknown.

With the able assistance of two brothers from Local 21 I established Local 522, in Brooklyn. I do not know how many spotters got in this particular local, but one at least, for a ritual was stolen from the local and presented to the general foreman with a copy of our constitution, as an evidence of good faith. I will leave it to our readers as to who paid that man's initiation fee. After getting 45 members in the local every one got discharged, spotters included. Then the spotters got to work trying to disrupt the local. I finally found employment for several so as to be able to hold the charter, and I sincerely hope that Local 522 will be doing business when the general foreman is in h—.

There were 28 telephone splicers in Brooklyn discharged for the same offense —joining the I. B. E. W.; also 60 linemen at Newark in the employ of the telephone company, but our old hikers took theirs with a smile, as they have become used to it. The question I want to put to our many readers is how are we to overcome this one great obstacle of wholesale discrimination. As matters now stand a man will be discharged for joining a union, and walk the streets in search of employment until he is penniless. Then if he seeks employment at any other trade or calling he is told frankly that he will have to join a union of that particular class of work. It appears to me that the A. F. of L. should take such matters up with affiliated bodies and try and create some kind of a locked out working card that would grant permission to the bearer of such card to work at any trade or calling if he is capable of doing the work and commanding the existing scale of wages paid on that particular work. In my humble opinion such a system would eventually do away with strike benefits, by giving every union man an opportunity to help himself, and possibly often turn defeat into victory. Hoping that my humble effort will have at least the effect of drawing forth something from the minds of others that are more capable than I, I beg to remain

Yours fraternally,
DAN RYAN.

Local Union No. 96.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The list of unfair contractors in Worcester is as follows: Page Electric Co., 24 Pearl st.; Plummers, Ham & Richardson, 625 Main st.; G. L. Brigham, 518 Main; The Delta Electric Co., (Ed Ham), 20 Frount st.; Worcester Electric Contracting Co., 268 Main st.; Peter V. Lature, Bartlet st. The Delta was left out by mistake in November WORKER.

S. A. SHONT,
Local 96, Press Secretary.
Worcester, Dec. 3, 1906.

Local Union No. 100.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Thanksgiving day in Sunny Florida, in spite of the fact of the open shop conditions, we have lots to be thankful for. We still have our local and the members we now have are the ones who have been tried in our late difference with the Southern Bell Co. The struggle is over now, and boys, let me say right here, cherish your card and membership in our brotherhood; preserve it for the day is coming when it will be a credit and honor to you. It may look dark and stormy now, but the clouds will roll away and bright sunshine will take the place of gloom. I will also state that the prospects for work are not as bright as

they should be and I would advise all union men to write to all southern locals before coming south. Would also state that cities of any size are far apart and the laws in regard to accepting free transportation from train hands are very severe and often times the penalty inflicted is cruel, when the fact of just taking a ride on a freight train is considered. The chances for work are very slim because of very few competitive companies.

We have a good climate, some good union men, and if you care to come you will be welcome; but understand its open shop, a long trip and very little prospects, so be warned. It will be best to carry a return trip ticket as the side-door tourist runs a good chance to wear a striped suit with a ball and chain.

We have had quite a number of traveling boys pass through. Some have made good, while others were forced to go on. For reasons best known to all their names will not be published. I would like to say boys we are not to blame for the conditions and we ask that when you return north do not blame the union men. Place the blame on the scabs and trailers and cut them out until they get right. But would say, guard well your locals and allow none of them to ever again become members. They, as a rule, are not fit to be trusted. They have proved false, have been tried and found wanting. Boys as long as they are crooked, don't associate with them, they are against you. Mark them and keep them away from you; don't eat, don't drink, and it will be best not even to talk with them.

Boys, don't surrender your cards for a straw boss or foreman's job, because there is going to be lots of work this spring and summer and you certainly will need your cards. Be a union man, carry a good paid-up card. Even the officials of the company will respect you more for it. Keep your card, it's an honor to you.

Again I say be careful in going into the district where we had our late difference. Good luck to all locals who are in trouble. May you win every point is the wish of

LOCAL 100.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 29, 1906.

Local Union No. 114.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I now write again to let the members know we are still alive. No. 114 is going strong. On the 13th we initiated five candidates and had ten applications, so if we continue we will be it. We have four trades on strike now the piano workers since Aug. 24 and carriage workers, garment workers and metal polishers and they are all being fought by the employers association. The piano workers are out fourteen weeks and the bosses refuse to deal with the union so if any local gets an appeal help them out, as they are good fighters. I would like to see every brother

wear a button, as in some lines gangs with ten men with buttons would make the others feel lonely and you would let people see you are proud to belong to an organization that is trying to better the lot of the workingman and doing its best to eliminate child labor. There is another thing, remember the union label, as I have seen a member look pretty small when a non-union man asked him to show the label in his coat. It does cost a little more perhaps, but you can always let people see you practice what you preach. I have a suggestion to for the winter months. If locals could arrange debates on some subjects it would entice a few of the stayaways to show up; and last, but not least, when you get an appeal look if you were in their place, give something and when you want they will help you. What good is your money if you don't help the needy. No local has enough money to make a lengthy fight, so lets pass our money around. Now lets hear from the other Canadian locals.

Yours Fraternally,
E. A. DRURY
Local 114 Toronto.

Local Union No. 125.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

With as much brevity as possible, I now, and for the first time, desire to proclaim myself press secretary of Local No. 125, I. B. E. W., and while I enjoy the honor bestowed upon me it still remains for me to enjoy the distinction of efficiency. But like all others who have undertaken a task, seemingly beyond their ability, I hope that by a supreme and honest effort to hold myself above the ignominy of entire failure; and as this is my first letter to the WORKER I shall make it sharp, short and to the point, giving the readers of the WORKER in brief a knowledge of conditions and affairs in a few short sentences. Firstly, there is plenty of work for first class men, telephone and lights, not only in Portland but in 'Frisco. Plenty of rain in Portland, and if you do not like it, go to 'Frisco. You are sure to get it shaken off. But laying all jokes aside, I feel proud of conditions here as compared with existing conditions in many other parts of the country as we now stand. The Light people are "fair." The Ry. people nearly so. The Shime company are on the anxious seat, and if the judgment of our delegate from the Pacific Council is not in error, before this reaches you, the Home company will make concessions necessary to justify us in congratulations on behalf of the organizers and members who place unfairness in the category with crime, and I most earnestly hope that the time is near when all now working at our craft can look each other in the eye or clasp each other's hand and say, "I have no shame. I have kept the law, not for personal gain alone, but that,

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all may share in the end that which belongs to those who toil and those who should combine their efforts in the direction of the betterment of their own conditions. Hoping that all is well with the brothers throughout the land, I will close thanking you in advance for space.

Yours fraternally,

BILLIARDS.

Local Union No. 125.
Portland, Ore., Nov. 6, 1906.

Local Union No. 130.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 130 is still on the progressive side of the road, with the meetings well attended by the same old stand-by's. At tonight's meeting a hustling committee was appointed to secure a new hall with special instructions to get one 23 miles from a saloon, so by the time our next WORKER reaches us it may find us located in better quarters. On the whole 130 has had a very progressive year and is rapidly getting back its old members that were in arrears, with a new one or two every meeting night. The good work done by Bro. McLorley while with us was of great benefit not only to local 130 but also to the brotherhood at large, as Mc was the right man in the right place. Most all the boys are kept pretty busy, likewise the few floaters that drove up with the ponies a few weeks ago, among them our old pal, Billy, from No. 1. He is now working with his overalls on, but we occasionally find him looking up the dope sheet on the side, so, no doubt, he will locate a sure thing in a few days. Freddie also has a good thing in sight somewhere between the track and the Nash house. Go carefully, Freddie, for she may be the least bit timid in coming across, as she was bred in Missouri and you will have to show her.

Our journal is all right but it needs a little fixing, and I think if a directory was published as heretofore it would help out quite a bit. So wishing the Brotherhood every success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. V. CHISHOLM,
Press Secretary.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 30, 1906.

Local Union No. 133.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been nearly a year since the members of Local 133 have had an opportunity to display their skill and ingenuity in electrical decorations.

December 12, 1906, the Fourth Annual Ball and Electrical Display will be held at Strassburg's Dancing Academy, and on this occasion those who attend will be pleasantly surprised at the sight that will greet their eyes, for this year the "wire-pullers expect to outdo themselves in results.

The Executive and Ball Committees

consist of the following: Brothers Fred Snyder, chairman; Geo. A. Kelly, secretary; Henry Dewitt, treasurer; George Bailey, James Fernie, L. A. Berg, J. D. Spoth, Frank Mellius, Frank Clark, C. A. Blackmer, Chas. Lakin, E. Ismond, Jas. Galston, A. Wolf, Wm. Wright, J. N. Houston, F. G. Wilson, Bannington, Buntington, Donahue, Stevens, Burton, Fred Stanley.

No. 133 is looking forward confidently to a large assembly on the "night we celebrate," as it has been many, many moons since the pale-faced "wire fixers" have had a chance to show their "fine Italian hand," and execute their annual war dance. We also look forward with pleasure to the delegation in Michigan from Ann Arbor, Jackson, Lansing, Battle Creek, Escanaba, Saginaw and Bay City; and from Norfolk, Toledo, Cleveland and Loraine, Ohio, who will as usual partake in our hospitality on that night, and if hard work and faith in ourselves can make anything a success, we will succeed.

Few events have occurred to disturb the peacefulness of our local, and she "continues on her placid way undisturbed."

We have suffered by the loss of our esteemed Brother Frank Machowski, which we deeply feel, and I enclose the resolutions adopted by Local No. 133.

If any of the Brothers I know of Local No. 16 see this I hope they will take this as a word of greeting to themselves. I hope to be among them for a short period.

We have recently incorporated a new set of by-laws and working rules, which I hope will soon go into effect.

As Brother George Bailey has to be absent from Detroit three weeks of the month, he being Superintendent of the Michigan Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company, I succeed him as Financial Secretary.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
Pres. and Fin. Sec.

18 John R. St., Detroit, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Frank Machowski, and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, and by the still further loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard, and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the relatives of the deceased on the dispensation of divine providence, and that the heartfelt testimonial of ou

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend and brother.

HENRY DEWITT,
LOUIS A. BERG,
CHARLES LAKIN,
Committee.

Local Union No. 132, I. B. E. W.

Local Union No. 144.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I will try and get busy and let you know we are still up against a strike with the Bell, and can also say that we are all sticking good and strong and mean to stay out to win.

Work is getting scarce here now, but there are no very hard times here yet as most of the boys are at work, and a few scabs are on pension with the Bell Co., and they are good ones, too. They are stringing twisted pair from six to twelve blocks to get some of their lines to work, and there are from eight to twelve scabs working on one wagon. Did I say working? I mean riding around on the wagon and one or two of them trying to do the work, and they are sure getting things in good shape.

Well, I have taken enough space for this time.

Yours fraternally,
W. I. BOULTON,
Press Secretary.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 29, 1906.

Local Union No. 147.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Resolutions adopted by local No. 147 on death of Brother Thomas W. Cook.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Thomas W. Cook, and

WHEREAS, We mourn our loss for one, whom, while in life we held dear as a brother and friend and while we can never more grasp his hand and see his pleasant smile in life and we humbly submit to Him who has called our brother's spirit beyond the grave. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of local union No. 147, and be it further

Resolved, that we as a union of brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy in this their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to the bereaved mother and father and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

E. H. FERRELL,
OLA KENDALL,
Committee.

Andersonville, Ind., Nov. 26, 1906.

Local Union No. 155.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Editor WORKER and brothers, as the time is at hand for me to write to the WORKER I had better step about some.

Work has quieted down quite a bit lately on account of wet weather.

Brother Early had quite a misfortune to befall him a few days ago. In some way his house caught fire and with household goods and clothing was entirely consumed, nothing being saved.

The local and the brothers individually came to his aid with a tidy little sum.

The Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., are doing a small job here and from what I can find out it takes the goods to work there.

Several traveling brothers have dropped in during the past month and gone to work. Brother L. King, No. 2, Pioneer Tel. & Tel. Co.; Brother Harlow, No. 95, Oklahoma City, T. & P. Co.; Brother A. J. Durkan, No. 16, Oklahoma City T. & P. Co.

Brother Wallace Gord is back again with the Light, and his smiling countenance is good to see.

Brothers T. A. Blair, No. 36; O. F. Pratz of No. 121, and "Rusty" Taber of No. 25, came in yesterday.

We are getting a case made for our banner and when completed it will be something to be proud of and an ornament to any hall.

With success to the Brotherhood, I remain yours fraternally,

AL. WALTER.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 30, 1906.

Local Union No. 204.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the time is here for another letter for WORKER, I will try again. We still meet once a week in the same place, but we keep adding a new light in our circuit almost every meeting. Almost every one seems to take quite an interest and that is what makes good meetings. Brother Chas. Gates was through last week with a bunch, working for the U. S. Tel. Co., and took our president. Florence Allen, away with him; but we must kick, for we are all looking for better jobs and more money. Well, I believe that is about all that 204 has to say for this time, so I will turn out the lights. As ever,

Press Secretary.
204 Springfield, O.

Local Union No. 272.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been quite awhile since 272 has had a letter in the WORKER to let the brothers know we are still in the land of the living and constantly trying to increase our membership and trying to get every electrical worker to become a member of one of the best organizations in the world.

We have been having some trouble with the light company, as they had quite a bunch of men and not a card man could be found among them, so time after time we have extended them an invitation to join our noble order, and their answer was no, but at last the manager agreed to sign an agreement with 272 for 12 months for \$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ eight hours per day and so at our last meeting night we received four applications, and must say we are proud to have the boys to come in and help us fight the good cause for in union there is strength.

There is not much doing here at present, all the boys are at work but no new work going on. There is going to be a big street car job in the near future from Dallas to Sherman, a distance of 65 miles. They have just commenced grading, so it will be some time before the fixers will get his.

Bro. W. E. Burney, foreman for the Grayson County Telephone Co., has just completed stringing a circuit of No. 12, from Sherman to Denton. It was strictly a card job; nothing else goes with Bro. Burney. The Independent Co. is installing their new board to replace the one that was burned out, and when completed will be one of the finest in the state; and in conclusion will say in regard to the S. W. Tel. & Tel. Co.; they are still on the unfair list with 272; all brothers coming this way turn your back to them. They have two ex-members working for them that once belonged to 272, so I guess they like several others were told to lay down their cards or get another job; so brothers let's feel sorry for them for when they die where will they go? they won't have them up (high) nor down (below).

Fraternally,
JOE B. DOUGHERTY,
Local 272.

Sherman, Texas, Nov. 26, 1906.

Local Union No. 283.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been a long time since 283 had a letter in the WORKER, but that local instructed your humble servant to inform the brotherhood at large, through your valuable pages, that she is still alive, and very much so, as she always has been since first organized, to which I can truthfully vouch, having been active in that local since its charter was granted. We have a membership of about 325 and have very lively meetings. Things are very lively here in most any old way; politically, socially and commercially. There is great talk of graft and crookedness, which tends to make a general hodge podge of strenuous. But, in the midst of all this turmoil, the brains and intelligence of the laboring classes are keeping the atmosphere fairly clear and are maintaining their conditions and keeping unionism to the front I say maintaining conditions advisedly, because whilst

wages have increased, living has also increased to such an extent that the increased wages are more than offset by that and I am instructed to warn the brothers against the false representations of employment agencies, employers' associations and the citizens' alliance refuse that there is a terrible scarcity of mechanics of all kinds in San Francisco and vicinity is not true at the present time as there has been such a great influx of men from all parts of the world that we are beginning to feel that there will be many more men here than will be able to find work and we believe, in view of the fact that the floaters are rushing here from all parts right along, it is our duty to notify the Brotherhood that while everything is on the fair list in 283's jurisdiction excepting the American District Telegraph Co., at the rate the brothers are coming here we will not be able to handle them. At the same time, anybody that comes along with the clean dope will surely get clean and brotherly treatment and 283 will strain every nerve to maintain and advance the true union spirit and will never forget that we are organized not for the promotion of the individual interest of 283, but for the general welfare of the Brotherhood at large.

Yours fraternally,
J. ED. BARTON.
Oakland, Calif., Nov. 28, 1906.

Local Union No. 296.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Although I am not press secretary, I will endeavor to inform the brothers of the I. B. that local 296 is still in existence and is prospering in great shape. We are continually adding new lights to our circuit, which is now and continues to be classed with the best. All brothers working in harmony and unison, one with the other. Brothers, let us all be nobly inspired with the objects which we are taught in this, a great and noble cause, fighting for the advancement of our fellow workers and the entire I. B. at large. As the new year approaches let us all be mindful of our obligations that are pro pounded to us in the infancy of our admission to the ranks of such an honorable and unsurmountable an organization as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

I should like to hear from Bro. Cornelius Carmody.

In behalf of local 296 I wish the entire Brotherhood a prosperous and a happy New Year.

Your humble servant in the glorious cause of unionism,

FRED WIGGINS,
President.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1906.

Local Union, No. 299.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well brothers, I suppose you have commenced to think that Local No. 299 has gone out of existence on account of not hearing from us, but it is a mistake, she is the banner local of the state. Went out on strike against the Bell Tel. Co.. on July 22, with 250 members and lost but one since, and he was of no use to himself or anyone else, a genuine scab at heart, that is what I would say, going it some. Well brothers, we are up against a stubborn fight, but win we must, we know nothing else, we have educated ourselves in this way and you can gamble on us as stickers, there has been a great many of our brothers floated out of town and are doing good, most of our married brothers remain at home on catch as catch can, their floating days have past, but rather than weaken would take up the banner at once and hit the road again of course. We have not as much loose change as we have been used to having, but never the less you will find 299 on deck when the winning horn is blown. We are very greatful to all locals for their generous support, as we will always be ready to return compliments. Well brothers, the strike is actually won now, but this is a hard pill for the Bell to swallow, so they are hanging fire but will have to see us. Well brothers, I must say that brother G. V. P., J. J. Reed and President District Council, W. W. Potter, deserves great credit in the business manner they are handling this strike, for there is nothing left undone where they can win a half point, and brothers, you will have to agree with me that there could not be better men placed in the field and it is not no 8-hour job, it is all day and sometimes all night with small pay for the amount work done.

Well brothers, I hope by the time this letter reaches press the brothers will be back at work with a big victory to their credit. Our press secretary has dropped out of sight, probably business demands this. I wrote this letter in his behalf.

Fraternally yours,
H. B. F., F. C.
N. J. Local 200

Local Union No. 356.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

WHEREAS, Death has entered our local
and taken from us, Oct. 15, 1906, our be-
loved Brother, W. F. McMackin, Past
Treasurer of Local No. 346, may the mem-
ory of his willing and helpful hands for-
ever remain with us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the entire local, do deeply regret the untimely death of our Brother, and extend to the relatives our deepest sympathy, and assure them that while they mourn the loss of a dear one;

we mourn the loss of a worthy Brother
and co-worker; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to the official paper for publication, also a copy be spread on the minutes of our local in memory of our departed Brother.

FRED SHAMERLO

F. J. SCHADEL.

Committee.

The Angel of Death which had been hovering so long around the threshold of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edwin O. Nivens, entered at 12:37 a.m., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1906, and with His icy fingers plucked from our midst our Brother who was loved and esteemed by all who knew him.

An aching void is left in the hearts of an hoary haired father and mother, five sisters, two brothers, and last, but not least, his bosom companion, a wife.

Brother Edwin Otis Nivens was born in Jackson County, Missouri, on the 12th day of May, 1876, hence he was 30 years, 5 months and 24 days old. He succumbed to that almost inconquerable foe to human life—brights disease.

In consideration of the high esteem in which Brother Nivens was held by the I. B. E. W., and especially L. U. 356, of Kansas City, Mo.:

Resolved., That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, and that one page of our minute book be set aside to record our irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his parents; a copy be forwarded to his wife, and also that a copy be forwarded for publication in our official journal. T. J. MURPHY,

Local Union No. 389.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER

I think I will take a little space in the next month's WORKER, so the brothers will know what is doing around here. The work is holding out very good this fall, although I would not advise any of the brothers to come this way looking for work, as the Bell Telephone Co., laid off two of the brothers last Saturday night and I understand the Hudson River Electric Co. are going to lay off some men next Saturday, so you see it will be rather quiet here this winter.

Well, we have got our charter open for thirty days, and are going to land nearly all of the boys. There will be only two or three left, and I guess the way they talk, they are not worth having.

Well, I guess 389 will ring off for this time. Wishing all the Brotherhood success, I remain Yours,

H. C. WHITE, Press Secretary
Glens Falls, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1906.

Local Union No. 459.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been elected press secretary I will endeavor to get a few lines in the WORKER. I have not seen any there from this Local in quite a while.

We have a membership of forty-three in good standing and hope to make it fifty by the New Year.

We had a smoker last meeting night, with a good attendance and everyone enjoyed themselves. I believe in these smokers as it helps to bring the boys to the meetings and after they once come they see what good meetings we have; they will continue to come.

The Bell Tel. Co., have been doing considerable work here this summer, but are laying men off now.

The Inter-ocean Tel. Co., started to build here last spring, but have not progressed much.

The Courtland Co. Traction Co. have been doing considerable work this summer and prospects look good for the spring.

Well, as I have written enough for this time I will ring off. With best wishes for the I. B. E. W.

Fraternally yours,
FRED N. MARICLE,
Press Sec.

Courtland, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1906.

Local Union No. 463.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We are progressing favorably here, and the members are coming in slowly, but we still have a great many difficulties to meet.

Montreal is undoubtedly a city which requires a lot of hard work to get the local into shape, as we have ever so many classes and grades of men to satisfy, and to deal with, and it will be some time yet before we are in proper working order. There is still more work going up, which I should judge, ought to be better for the wages. Quite a number of men are leaving town at present to go down south, where, we are told, the wages are promising and the work good. I see that one or two shops here have raised the wages a little on account of the scarcity of men, but they will have to go up a good deal more yet if they want to hold what men they have left.

We are not strong enough yet as a local to have much influence in that direction, as we have only got less than half the number of electrical workers in this city in the union.

We are starting a course, next month, of blackboard instruction lectures which will be conducted by anyone in the local who feels confident of being able to show something to those of our number who are not so far advanced in the work. I think the lectures will be very interesting

and instructive for all of us, as there are few now-a-days but could learn a little more if they tried. I am

Yours fraternally,
H. E. REYNOLDS,
Montreal Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 467.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local Union 467 of this place has been to the wall, but we have relaunched it with a good membership, and the following officers were elected: D. G. Wallace, president; Wm. Day, vice president; G. B. Sherrer, recording secretary; G. E. May, financial secretary and treasurer; Luke Hall, foreman; C. M. DeShaw, 1st inspector; T. H. Edwards, 2d inspector, and trustees were elected.

We meet every Tuesday night at the Federation Hall on Market street near 9th street. As ever,

Yours in the cause,
EARL BOWER.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1906.

Local Union No. 502.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Find enclosed a much delayed report of "Little 502," and kindly subtract the "little girl" from the list of locals in arrears, and henceforth we will try to keep 502 out of the delinquent bunch, and Brother Pete, as I have about decided to bury our little hatchet, I will now put on another back brace and let the brothers know that we have a small but stellar bunch down here in this little village, although the Bell have the same bunch of scabs who helped break our strike, one of whom, having been fired from the Tel. Co., he being a natural born booze fiend, took a job with the Southern Ry. Co. and scabbed on the machinists. Some of the machinists "held him up" and photographed him and he got frightened and quit.

The scabs who are here, without doubt, have got the world beaten. I have been around lots and heard of all kinds of scabs, but have never imagined, even in my "pipe dreams," that men could become as low as the scabs in this place. I have wasted my vocabulary of infinitely choice and selective abuse, but I can't get a scrap out of 'em; I have even called one of the lowest down negroes in town across the street and caused him to use abusive language to one of the scabs, and the scab took it and said he was proud he was a scab. Gee! Think of that for a white skinned snake to say

The Chief Inspector here is a gentleman, however, having a very high sense of honor. He is guilty of boring a set of peep holes between his battery room and the operators retiring room for the purpose of watching the operators retire at night. Beaut, ain't he? He and another

scab had me before the U. S. Court on a charge of sending scurrilous epithets through the mails. They produced some funny post cards in court, and having come to court for the purpose of swearing that I addressed the cards, they both got scared and swore it was not my handwriting at all. I wish it was not so much against the law to publish truths on some snakes.

Well, we had the great pleasure of a visit from Bro. Dale Smith Sunday and we were sure glad to see him. It always does us good to see "old Dale," and to him is due much credit for getting this present hump on No. 502. There has been lots of mean things said about Dale in the past, but we know Dale. This is not our first introduction to him, and it will take a good deal more than the howling Dervishes in this district to shake our confidence in him. Some people have told him how easy it was to direct a strike on a full purse and a full stomach. His purse might have been full, I can't say, but if it was I'll bet it was honest, and, after all, it does not take a push cart to haul Dale's purse around. His stomach may also have been full; I hope so anyhow, but if it was it was not full of either whisky or wind. We, also, were on the starvation list, but Dale Smith didn't put us there, and we are as glad to see him now as before the strike. We know where most of the blame lies and we are going to try and hook up the old mare now and take another ride in the old cart. We know the old craft is crippled, but, thank heaven, she still floats and there are still true hearts and strong hands left to bring her safe to port to be refitted, and one day she may again sail forth, and who knows but there may be a different report of her next voyage.

We heartily enjoyed the article in the WORKER written by our brother of No. 100. Shake, old boy, you are all "umpty-ump." Would to heaven they were all like you.

Well, Bro. Collins, this letter is a long one for the first time. It's a poor one, too, but I will steady down in my next. With a hearty hand shake for all true hearted union men, I am,

Fraternally,
J. H. MACKIN.

Selma, Ala., Nov. 11, 1906.

Local Union No. 502.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

SELMA, ALA., Nov. 13, 1906.

"Bert Mackin indicted by the United States grand jury and bail put at \$150.

"The United States grand jury on yesterday afternoon indicted Mr. Mackin, the well known electrical worker, the charge being sending scurrilous matter through the mail. During the telephone linemen's strike in this city last summer J. R. Hill who accepted work in place of the strikers received a postal card while in Marion

that had been mailed in Selma. The card was full of such words as "scab," etc. It was not signed but the grand jury that investigated the matter believed there was sufficient evidence to connect Mr. Mackin with the sending of the card and an indictment was found. He was immediately arrested and brought into court, but not being ready for trial, was given a continuance and bond fixed at \$150."

—Selma Journal.

The above case came up some time ago in a United States' commissioner's court and Brother Mackin was tried and discharged, there appearing only two witnesses against him, J. A. Rodgers, chief inspector of the telephone company at Selma, and J. R. Hill, lineman, etc., at Marion, Ala. They came on the stand for the express purpose of swearing that the cards were addressed in Brother Mackin's handwriting and then their nerve failed and they swore it was not Brother Mackin's handwriting.

Now the grand jury has taken the matter up and from all appearance things seem to point to the Bell Telephone Co. as promoters of the indictment. Brothers you want to watch for this trial which comes off in May and you may hear something drop.

From the specifications of the indictment it seems that the cards in question were of the "funny post cards" which someone sent the aforesaid Hill.

Brother Mackin spent two days and nights in jail on account of obstacles being placed in the way of his getting his bond signed. Brother Phillips worked nobly, as also did other card men of other unions. This is published in the WORKER for the benefit of electrical workers. The trial will be reported to the ELECTRICAL WORKER when it comes off.

Fraternally,
J. H. MACKIN,
F. S. No. 502.
Selma; Ala., Nov 13, 1906.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

On account of this being Thanksgiving, I had nothing much to do except to ruminant. What is more natural when you are idle than for your thoughts to turn to the good and welfare of our grand old I. B. E. W. The thoughts most prominent in my mind today were why are the electrical workers dragging along in the rear of all other organized crafts. I was confronted almost simultaneously with a dozen different reasons. The one that impressed me most strongly was on account of our lack of money in time of trouble. Where will you find a class of men more ready or willing to take a chance to better their conditions than the members of the I. B. E. W.? Where will you find men more capable to cope with the situation in time of trouble than our grand officers? You can't find in the rank and file of any labor organization men

who will stick longer and sacrifice more than the electrical workers. Still, in the face of all this, we are bringing up the rear guard of the great army of union men.

You can't say the electrical workers are stingy. They are in fact generous to a fault. Still, when we are in need of a few paltry dollars to win a grand victory, it is not forthcoming. Therefore we have expended our energies and sacrificed our positions for naught.

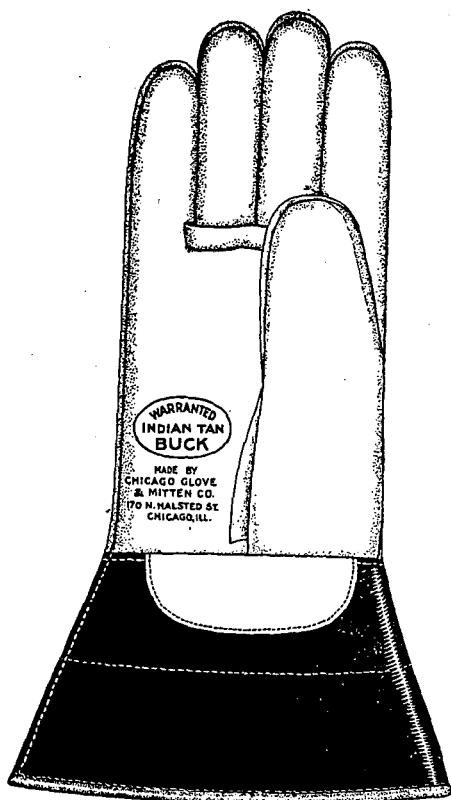
I believe it is up to our grand executive board to get their heads together and devise ways and means whereby we could have in our treasury at least \$100,000 to expend in case of trouble. Now suppose the grand executive board was to levy an assessment of 50 cents per quarter per member for one year, with our forty or fifty thousand members, we would have that grand sum in our grand treasury. Fifty cents a quarter is a small sum when you come to look at it in the proper light. It amounts to 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per month per member, very small isn't it. Still for want of such a miserly bit, our members are compelled to loose many a hard fought battle and return to work without accomplishing their aim.

In our last WORKER the grand secretary stated that we had taken into our International Brotherhood, in the last twelve months, eighteen thousand new members. You wonder why this wonderful increase in membership. The reason is very simple. Since our last International convention we have instituted district councils all over our International Brotherhood and can thank our district councils for our increased membership. Still there are different local unions in the International Brotherhood that positively refuse to affiliate with the district councils that have jurisdiction over their immediate vicinity. Is that true unionism? Is it any wonder we are the tailenders instead of the leaders in this battle for existence.

The strike situation in Uniontown and Connellsville against the Tri-State Telephone Co. is practically unchanged, except that the company is in worse condition than ever. They are badly whipped and would gladly concede the requests if it wasn't for their overmastering pride.

I am Yours fraternally.

J. A. GROVES,
P. D. C. No. 7 1st D., I. B. E. W.
Oakdale, Pa., Nov. 29, 1906.



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DEC 1906

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No. 35. Right and Left Hand and Rigid



In construction it is the same as the No. 30 and 31, but smaller and for driving small screws only. It is intended for electrical workers, cabinet makers, carpenters and mechanics having a large number of small screws to drive, and where a lighter weight tool will be much more sensitive and convenient than the standard patterns, or No. 30.

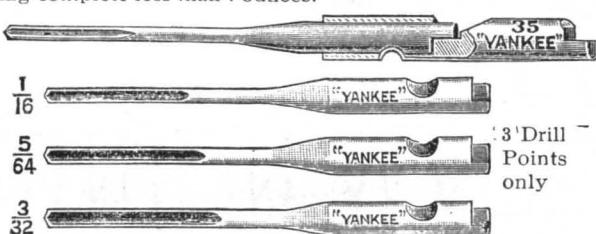
It is small enough to be conveniently carried in tee pocket, measuring 7 in. long when closed (without bit) and weighing complete less than 7 ounces.

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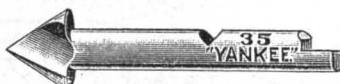
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$\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{5}{64}$ and $\frac{3}{32}$ as shown, also



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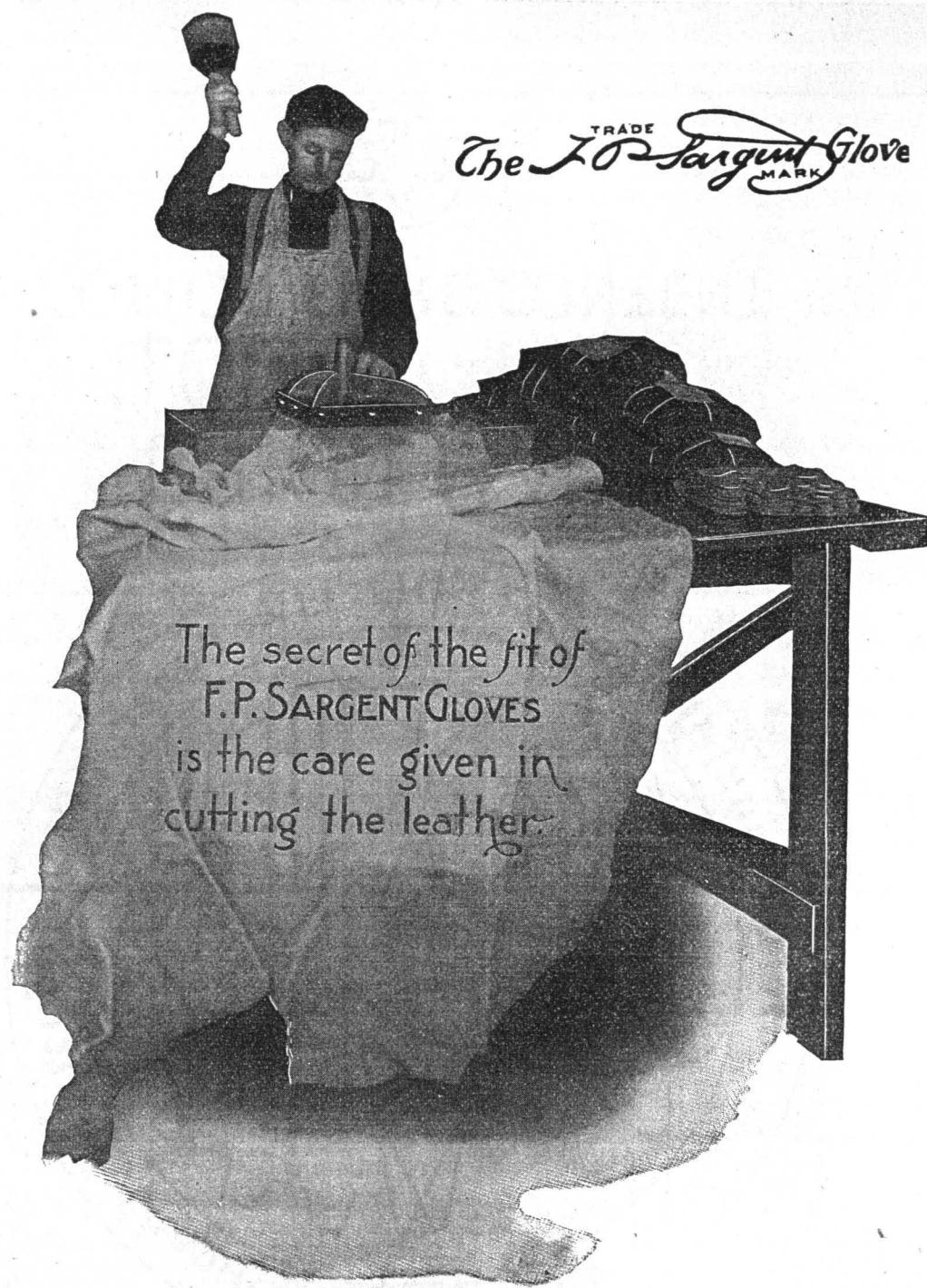
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Los Angeles Calif*

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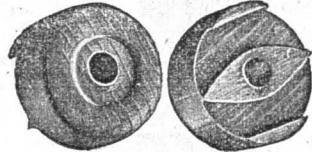
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The profit to the dealer may be smaller than on inferior garments but you are the wearer. If your dealer refuses to furnish you Keystone garments, write to us and we will furnish them at a fair retail price and prepay express charges anywhere in the United States.

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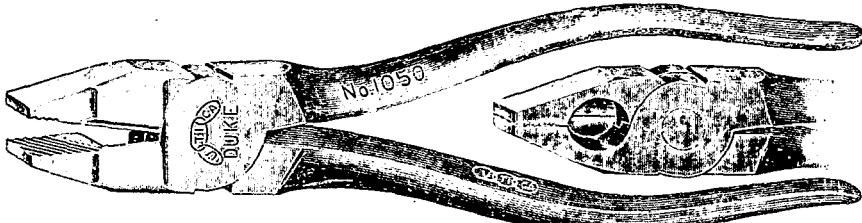
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It is stamped on Genuine Utica Tools Only.

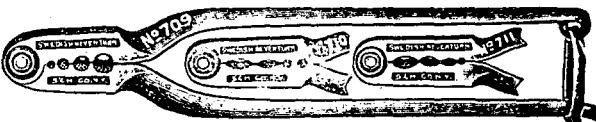
Utica Tools are handled by the leading Hardware and Electric Supply HOUSES.
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UTICA DROP FORGE & TOOL COMPANY,

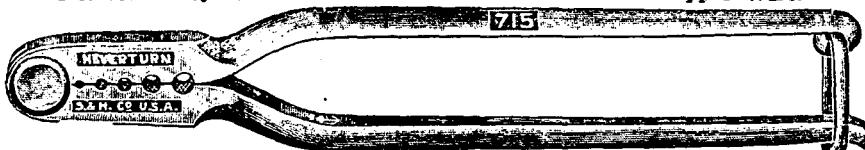
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SWEDISH NEVERTURN LINEMEN'S CLAMPS OR CONNECTORS

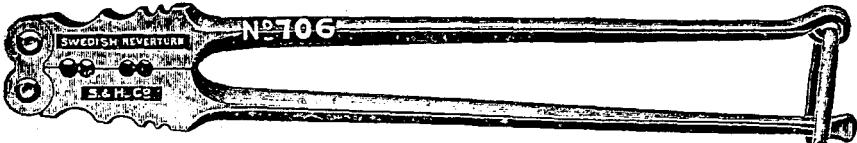
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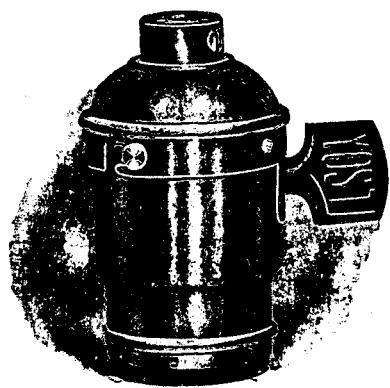
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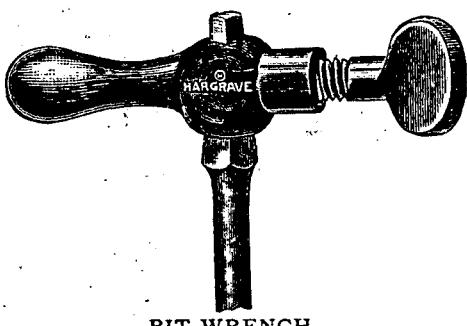
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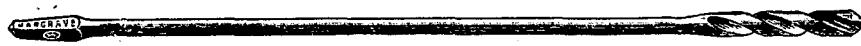
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